THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 218

BRITAIN LEAVES CONFERENCE DATE TO UNITED STATES

Any Time Selected for Gathering Will Be Agreeable, Says Message to State Department—Armistice Day Probable Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Any date agreeable to Washington for the convening of the international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions is agreeable to the British Government. It was officially indicated here on Thursday that notification to this effect has been transmitted to the State Department from London. It is believed to render certain the convening of the international body on Armistice Day, November 11, the date originally recommended by President Harding.

While the other powers have not been heard from as to the exact date, the belief is that there is nothing in the situation which will compel the date to be altered, although this government has always been willing to leave the matter open to the convenience of the powers invited. November 11, as the date of convening, appears to be as good as settled.

Program Being Arranged

Progress in regard to the outlining of the agenda of the conference is being made. The State Department is facilitating the formulation of a program and this is being done, it is indicated, in an informal way through the representatives of the powers in Washington. Whether or not certain subjects will be eliminated from the agenda will depend on the success of negotiations now under way. This has particular reference to the Yap controversy, which Japan has been desirous of eliminating from the scope of the agenda. It would manifestly be impossible, however, for the United States not to include the entire question of mandates in the scheme of discussions, unless an understanding is arrived at on the pivotal matter of Yap before the convening of the powers. The department is still hopeful that an agreement will be reached prior to that time. This is the only way to keep the matter out of the [illegible] understanding that [illegible] was also desirous to exclude the question of Shantung from the scope of the proceedings. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has at all times been careful to avoid any reference to this or similar matters. On the other hand, he has indicated clearly that it would be difficult to go down to details and make specific exclusions.

Far East Question

In authoritative quarters outside the Department of State it is indicated that one big question involved in any discussion of the Far Eastern question is the extent of Japan's claims to rights of expansion for her 70,000,000 population on continental Asia. It is indicated in the same quarters that the United States Government realizes that this is a very important question and recognises Japan's position and the need for an understanding by the powers as to what extent they would view with favor Japanese ambitions for expansion.

The collateral aspect of this is the matter of delimitation; for instance, any disposition by the powers, particularly the United States, to sympathize with Japan's desire to find an outlet for her population, say in Manchuria, would bring as an inevitable corollary the evacuation of such portions of China as Shantung. This would mean that if Japanese expansion in parts of Manchuria is to be discussed, it would manifestly be difficult to exclude the status of Japan from such a discussion of Far Eastern questions.

While the matter of the international conference is kept in the foreground of State Department activities, Secretary Hughes is devoting attention to formulating a policy with regard to some kind of understanding with Germany, that will define the status of the United States consequent to the failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty in some form.

Definite statements of various kinds are being made to the effect that a separate treaty with Germany is being negotiated, but Mr. Hughes frowns on this guessing in the dark. When the time comes he will take the country fully into his confidence and it will be found that the guesses as to what he is doing are "very wide of the mark," and the information far from authoritative.

EMIGRATION GROUP AT GENEVA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Thursday)—The International Emigration Commission commenced its first sitting on Monday at the International Labor Bureau offices. The meeting agreed to a further meeting, fixed for August 25 for the purpose of hearing two delegates from Lithuania and Poland, respectively, on the subject of the Vilna dispute, with a view to finding some ground for an agreement between the two countries

BRITISH SAILORS QUIT TRANSPORT WORKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The National Sailors and Firemen's Union, which has a membership of 75,000, has decided to withdraw from the National Transport Workers Federation. The union's membership will be terminated at the end of three months. This step has been taken, it is stated, as a result of the passing of a resolution at the recent annual conference of the federation in Edinburgh, when the federation was given full power to call out on strike any constituent union without reference to a previous ballot.

Havelock Wilson, president of the sailors' union, is a severe critic of direct action methods, and the union has asserted its right to control its own members and to act only on the result of a ballot, thereby giving a severe blow to the attempt to tighten up the machinery of the triple alliance and to make it a more powerful and swifter method of offense in industrial disputes.

MR. KERENSKY AND MR. BRIAND CONFER

France in Considering Proposal for Provisioning Inhabitants of Russia, Said to Be Prompted Only by Humanitarian Motives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Alexander Kerensky has been received by Aristide Briand, presumably in connection with the proposal to assist the starving inhabitants of Russia. The "Echo de Paris" expresses itself very bitterly against him, holding him to be primarily responsible for the disaster which has overtaken France's ancient ally. It is understood that Mr. Kerensky is prepared to lead a new government, but the French papers insist that Mr. Briand, in officially raising the question for discussion by the Supreme Council as to whether the Allies can cooperate with the United States in provisioning Russia, is animated purely by humanitarian motives.

[illegible], it is declared, no political object. Any generosity that could be shown would be disinterested. Curiously it will be difficult to act without on the one hand tacitly recognizing the Soviet régime and consolidating the cause represented by Nicholas Lenine, or on the other hand being suspected of making the downfall of Bolshevism a condition of assistance. No one can remain indifferent to the present condition of things in the region of the Volga, but the practical organization of aid is regarded in most quarters as difficult, if not impossible.

"Pertinax," commenting on the proposal, in the "Echo de Paris" asks whether France, even supposin she could help to reduce the famine and prevent a rising of the rural populations, can undertake such a task without laying down terms. It is felt that the reign of Mr. Lenine is ending, and it is doubted whether it will be wise to prop up the tottering Bolshevist Government. At any rate certain guarantees guarding the liberty of persons and the attitude of Moscow toward neighboring states should, it is contended, be required.

But obviously, if relief is made to depend on the conclusion of some kind of bargain the chances are that little will be done in time and that the scheme will break down as did Dr. Nansen's scheme in the spring of 1919. The British and Americans were then ready to help, but the French considered it impossible to distinguish between the Russians and the Russian Government, which could control the resources and distribute them for its own purposes.

There is not, however, the same bitter feeling today, and in spite of the objections which it is easy to raise, it is impossible to stand by as idle spectators. On the whole, although France has been the most consistent opponent of the Soviet régime, the reception of the humanitarian proposal of M.. Briand is satisfactory, and any serious opposition is highly improbable.

The Communist newspapers, while asking that succor should be forthcoming, are attacking the allied governments on the ground that their charity is intended to destroy Bolshevism. They suggest that the workers should give up a day's salary to purchase wheat in Canada, America, and Argentina to send to Russia. Assuming that practical measures can be found by the Supreme Council, it will certainly be necessary to put political suspicions and preoccupations aside, and to act with the single desire of bringing relief.

Any attempt on the part of the western governments to take advantage of the situation to secure political ends or any attempt on the part of Moscow to secure recognition at this juncture will almost certainly cause a collapse of the proposals. The story that the French Government is negotiating with Leonid Krassin for the resumption of trade relations and the acknowledgment of the French debt is flatly denied.

DOMINION PREMIERS TO ISSUE REPORT

Statement Being Drawn Up by Imperial Conference Which Ends Today Is Expected to Show Its Unqualified Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The imperial conference definitely concludes its labors on Friday when the report to which the delegates have been devoting themselves during the last few days will be read at a full meeting presided over by Lloyd George and will be approved and signed. Soon afterward the report will be published and the same day, if present indications hold good, Mr. Lloyd George will make a statement in the House of Commons on the results of the conference work.

The meeting has been an unqualified success from the Empire viewpoint, The Christian Science Monitor is assured in the highest quarters, and as soon as the report is published the members of the conference will be at liberty to reveal how great that success has been. The position of the representatives of the distant parts of the Empire has been that of partners with the home government, all alike sharing in the task of framing British policy in the difficult situations set up by the war and the Versailles Treaty, and in guiding the ship of state through troubled waters, such as have been recently whipped up by the political breezes blowing from Silesia.

Awkward Problems Faced

In the meantime it is safe to assume that the political prophets who two months ago were foretelling the imminent breakup of the British Empire will be obliged to eat their words. Complete harmony prevails among the members of the conference, despite the necessarily differing viewpoints which result from the geographical position of and the distance between the countries they represent, and the conference is particularly pleased with the satisfactory manner in which it found itself able to deal with the last awkward situation brought about by French impulsiveness and fear.

France, it is realized, has not received the support it expected from all its allies, though it undoubtedly made concessions in arriving at the text of the Versailles Treaty and expected much in return, the result being that it is unduly sensitive in regard to the German observance of the Treaty and is liable to take steps in the first flush of alarm that afterward it is perfectly willing to retrace.

The imperial conference well realizes the public temper of France, and its sympathy, outwardly displayed in the recent note presented by Lord Hardinge to Aristide Briand, proved effective in curbing hasty action over the Silesian question. It is obvious that the conference is well pleased with its success in this matter as a cogwheel in the international machinery of diplomacy.

Future Action Unknown

Whether it will continue to play a part actively in international politics through the attendance of all the dominion premiers at Washington for the disarmament conference, or whether the whole empire will be represented by the British Premier and the minister who accompanies him, is yet uncertain. The overseas premiers are resigned to the abandonment of the idea of a preliminary conference on Pacific questions, though such a conference was very much desired.

As is well known, the British Government would have liked a preliminary conference in America to deal exclusively with the Pacific question as distinct from the general question of disarmament which has a military as well as naval aspect. The view held among the members of the imperial conference in London is that the Far Eastern question is distinct from the wider one, in that it concerns a more limited number of powers, it embraces naval preparations as distinct from military; and it is an urgent matter because it has an immediate bearing on the expenditure and naval programs in the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Naval Policy Discussed

From its experience of international problems, in which it has been immersed ever since the armistice was signed, the British Government is convinced that these questions demand the attendance of the principal ministers of the countries represented, and it is not possible for these ministers to be in attendance throughout the lengthy meeting that the disarmament conference may become.

The subject of the naval policy of the British Empire was discussed at the imperial conference among the British Empire delegates, but an opportunity for the dominion premiers to discuss these matters with the Japanese representatives is apparently not to be made available, since the United States' attitude with regard to the British proposal for a preliminary conference is unfavorable.

NEWS SUMMARY

The British Government has signified its willingness to accept any date that is agreeable to the United States for the international conference on disarmament. It is probable that the gathering will convene on November 11, Armistice Day. p. 1

Entrance of Judge Haskell into the New York mayoralty campaign as an avowed wet advocate will not move the Anti-Saloon League to opposing action, it is said. The league says the dry issue is not a political issue since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. p. 5

Henry Ford's weekly, The Dearborn Independent, pending the final hearing of the case brought about by the attempt of the Chicago police to forbid its street sale, is permitted to continue its sale without restrictions under an injunction issued yesterday against the city superintendent of police. p. 5

Governor Harding yesterday took up the defense of the Federal Reserve Board before the joint commission investigating agricultural problems, asserting that no discrimination ever had been shown against the farmers. Responsibility for denials of credits rested at all times with the directors of reserve banks, not with the board, he asserted. The dangerous financial condition of 1920 also was discussed by Governor Harding. p. 5

Offers have been made by British shipping interests to compromise the differences which have arisen with the United States Shipping Board with regard to the division of Egyptian cotton transported to America, in the hope of thus paving the way to a definite understanding. p. 4

The Department of Justice yesterday, in taking up the question of law involved in the seizure of the British schooner which was selling liquor to a fleet of motor boats outside the three-mile limit, appeared to take the view that the seizure exceeded the rights of the United States under international law. Great Britain has made no protest thus far. To allow foreign ships to ply the liquor trade outside American harbors would seriously interfere with the enforcement of the prohibition law. p. 4

The North Dakota Bankers Association in its Chicago magazine, The Banker-Farmer, gives out the report of its agricultural committee which advocates the policy of cooperative marketing for the farmers, a policy long indorsed by the Nonpartisan League. p. 1

It is now understood that the Supreme Council will consider the Upper Silesian question, the Greco-Turkish war in Asia Minor, and vital subjects concerning Russia, Albania and Italy; while economic issues such as the apportionment of moneys paid to the Reparations Commission by Germany and the effect on trade of the proposed payments in kind will be thoroughly examined. The questions of sending additional troops to Upper Silesia has not yet been cleared up, It is believed that the British Government will not depart from its attitude of strict neutrality maintained since the reopening of hostilities between the Greeks and the Turks. p. 1

French papers see no political object in Mr. Briand officially proposing that the question of assisting the starving Russian people be discussed by the Supreme Council in order to see whether the Allies can cooperate with the United States in provisioning Russia. Obviously, however it will be difficult to act without tacitly recognizing the Soviet régime or being suspected of making the downfall of Bolshevism a condition of assistance. It is felt, on the other hand, that the Lenine reign is ending and that it is impossible to stand by as idle spectators. Communists see in the Briand proposal for succor an attempt to destroy Bolshevism. The story that the French Government is negotiating with Mr. Krassin for resumption of trade relations is flatly denied. p. 1

The imperial conference of British premiers definitely concludes its labors today, and Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make a statement to the House of Commons on the results. The meeting is said to have been an unqualified success from the point of view of the British Empire. The dominion premiers have acted as partners of the home government in the task of framing British policy in difficult situations. Complete harmony prevails. p. 1

The International Emigration Commission at Geneva is to hear two delegates from Lithuania and Poland on the subject of the Vilna dispute. p. 1

A vote of nearly £12,000,000, which is the reduced navy estimate for shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance during the current financial year, was agreed to in the House of Commons on Wednesday. It included provision for four post-war battleships intended to replace all those scrapped or sold since the war. They will be battle cruisers of the Hood type with 16-inch guns. It was explained that the Admiralty policy was not one of competition or challenge but of replacing obsolete ships. A few hours' fighting during the war had been sufficient to revolutionize ideas as to armament and design. America and Japan were building bigger and more powerful capital ships than Britain. p. 2

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD DEFENDED

Governor Harding Denies Discrimination Against Farmers in Granting Credit—Danger of Crisis in 1920 Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A defense of the administration of the Federal Reserve Board was begun by Gov. W. P. G. Harding before the joint commission investigating agricultural problems yesterday, in the course of which he undertook to refute many of the charges of maladministration made recently by former Comptroller of the Currency Williams, and others. Now that officials of the board are having their innings after listening for several days to the serious charges made by the man whose advice they are alleged to have persistently scouted, they are provided with masses of charts, letters, and reports.

Governor Harding began his testimony by giving an outline of the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act and the powers of the board, intimating that witnesses against the board had based many of their criticisms on the supposition that it possessed powers not granted it by law.

Local Directors in Control

"The board has general supervision over federal reserve banks, but the actual control of these banks is in the hands of the local directors. They are, under the law, operated exactly like private corporations, excepting that the central board has the power in an emergency, of mobilizing credits," he declared.

Governor Harding admitted that the Federal Reserve Board had the legal power to change the rediscount rate of a reserve bank over the protest of the local directors since the ruling made by the Attorney-General in December, 1919, but that the power had never been exercised and probably never would be.

"We are not given the machinery for keeping up with the discounts of each federal reserve bank," said Governor Harding. "The Federal Reserve Board has supervisory power in that it can remove officers of reserve banks, require reports and make examinations, but it cannot exercise, as you suggest, prima facie control vested in the local directors."

Turning to the question of agricultural credits, Governor Harding stated definitely, quoting from reports and minutes of the board meetings, that there was never, during the financial crisis or at any other time, any distinction made against agricultural paper as such.

Farm Credit Offered

The basis of such complaints he explained by the fact that a higher rate was charged for agricultural long-time paper, that is, over 90 days, than for short credit, at one time. The distinction was based on time of maturity and not on the nature of the paper; he admitted, when questioned, that a bank at this time would have been apt to discount commercial short-time paper in preference to agricultural paper, because of the difference in interest rate. As financial collapse threatened the agricultural interests, however, the rates for long and short-time loans were equalized in all the districts, as shown by the records of the Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board, said Governor Harding, had not withheld needed credit in the 1920 crisis, but had endeavored merely not to deplete dangerously its reserves.

"It required pretty close figuring in the fall of 1920, trying to keep up the reserves," he added. "I know for an absolute fact, however, that demands from federal reserve banks for credit were responded to as they came in. I do not mind now in saying that a serious situation existed. There were at that time more notes outstanding than there was gold on hand. It was necessary to exercise the greatest precaution not to precipitate a panic and start people to liquidating their paper. At that time it would have been folly to refuse credit in order to maintain an arbitrary minimum reserve. When the reserve has been lowered by extension of credits, however, there is danger of people coming to regard the legal minimum as the normal reserve."

NONPARTISAN PLAN AIDED BY BANKERS

North Dakota Bankers Association Comes Out for Cooperative Marketing, Policy Desired by Nonpartisan League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Cooperative marketing of their products is seen as a chief feature of a program necessary to put the farmers of North Dakota on a financial basis merited by the wonderful agricultural resources of the State, according to a report of the agricultural committee of the North Dakota Bankers Association.

"Such a program," said the report, "if carried out successfully would do more than anything else to wipe out class hatred and class antagonism in North Dakota, and it would erase at once the false impression which the country at large has concerning North Dakota."

This announcement in favor of cooperative marketing as a part of the program by the Bankers Association, is declared by friends of the Nonpartisan League to be an adoption of one of the main issues upon which the League was built. The Bankers Association has been one of the most determined opponents of the League.

The report of its agricultural committee appears in the Banker-Farmer here, a monthly review, published by the American Bankers Association. It also brings the bankers of North Dakota into line with the Farm Bureau Federation movement, toward cooperative marketing, which has crystallized on a national scale in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the new cooperative sales agency.

The problem in North Dakota in the bankers' report was declared to be as follows:

1. North Dakota needs more and better live stock.
2. It needs legumes upon every farm.
3. North Dakota farmers need a more diversified system of farming.
4. They must stop continuous grain growing.
5. They must learn how to analyze their farm business and must learn how to locate farm leaks.
6. They must learn how to market their commodities cooperatively and in a businesslike and efficient manner.
7. They must be shown that the banker is simply the man who husbands the savings of the man who produces the crop.
8. They must be taught the difference between productive and consumptive credit; they must be warned and guarded against wild investment and speculations.
9. North Dakota needs more farmers of the best type, men who will come to North Dakota to develop it and who will not take advantage of North Dakota's fine lands and splendid agricultural resources, but will build up those lands even to a higher degree of productivity.
10. North Dakota needs more national advertising of her resources and possibilities.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage, provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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SUPREME COUNCIL FACING SEVERAL COMPLEX ISSUES

Increasing List of Various Problems in Europe and the Near East, With Upper Silesia at the Head, Await Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—As the time draws near for the meeting of the Supreme Council, the list of subjects to be handled grows in importance. Although the Upper Silesian question will undoubtedly head the list, the Christian Science Monitor representative was informed by a high Italian authority here that in addition the Greco-Turkish war in Asia Minor and the vital subjects regarding Russia, as well as important matters relating to Albania and Italy, will also hold a prominent place on the agenda. Economic issues, such as the apportionment of moneys paid over to the Reparations Commission by Germany and the effect of the proposed payments in kind on trade, will likewise be thoroughly examined.

Taking the subjects in their sequence, The Christian Science Monitor authority said that undoubtedly the Upper Silesian question was bristling with difficulties, mostly owing to the fact that the whole territory from the commercial point of view is an economic unit which it is almost impossible to divide.

The Division of Silesia

That a dividing line will have to be found goes without saying, and the demarcation mostly favored by the French lies between that proposed in Count Sforza's second plan and that drawn by General Lerond. If this line were adopted, it would undoubtedly be received with satisfaction by the Poles, as it includes much of the industrial area.

As regards the question of additional troops being sent to the disturbed zone, this point has not yet been cleared up, but the Italian viewpoint is "that the best place for all troops is at home."

Dealing with the war between Greece and Turkey, it is considered that the time is ripe for intervention by the Allies, with proposals for mediation which, in view of the Greek victories, can hardly be misconstrued; and the influence of the allied powers will be brought to bear with the object of terminating hostilities at the earliest possible moment. In addition the status of the Straits will be reviewed, and it is hoped that a definite and satisfactory solution will be reached.

Greek Report Denied

On this subject many misleading reports have been made, and a flat denial has been given in British official circles to the report telegraphed from Athens to the effect that the British Minister in the Greek capital has notified the Greek Government and army headquarters that the British Government would offer no objection to the Greeks carrying out their reported plan to attack Constantinople. Neither Constantinople nor the Straits, The Christian Science Monitor authority pointed out, can be handed over to the safekeeping of Greece with the consent of the allied powers, and it is, he said, extremely unlikely that the British Government would depart from the attitude of strict neutrality it has studiously maintained since the reopening of hostilities between the Greeks and Nationalist Turks.

As regards the question of the Italian claims on Albania on this point, Italy and Britain do not see eye to eye, and it was frankly stated that general opinion in Italy is to the effect that the British Government does not realize what it means to a peninsular country like Italy to be almost devoid of any port on the Adriatic that can be utilized as a naval base if so required, whilst the opposite shore swarms with bays and harbors.

Italy Deserves a Naval Base

A power with any naval pretensions, with a base on the opposite coast, the Italian authority continued, could deny the Adriatic to the Italians, and it was for this very reason that Italy had felt herself compelled to seize Valona, thereby preventing any other power from occupying it and becoming a threat to Italian commerce.

This was a point where British and Italian ideas came into conflict; for it is felt that Great Britain not only opposes the Italian claims to Valona, but also the alternative proposal that the island of Saseno should be ceded with the object of turning it into a first class naval base. The question is of such vital interest to Italy that it will in all likelihood prove a delicate matter for the Supreme Council to decide.

In conclusion, the authority said, another matter on which it will be necessary for the Supreme Council to take a decision is that of Russia and what steps are to be taken to alleviate conditions in that country, and thereby obviate the danger of a hunger march of Russian hordes into western Europe.

Allies to Act in Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—After many weeks of suspense, the

long anticipated mutual step of the entente has been taken. The French, English and Italian ambassadors have formally requested the German Government to make all requisite preparations for the transport of the allied troops through Germany, which Upper Silesian conditions may render necessary at any moment. A discussion followed the handing of the note, the ambassadors adding that this did not mean that the troops were to be sent immediately, but they did not state when they would be sent.

Dr. Rosen replied that his government had already signified to the French Government its willingness, in accordance with the Versailles treaty, to facilitate such transport, and, if all three Allies so requested, would immediately give the necessary instructions to the Minister of Traffic. The leading Berlin papers learn that should the Premier and Council decide to send troops to Upper Silesia, England and Italy would also send troops, Royal Fusiliers and artillery being mentioned in this connection. Such a course would be greatly welcomed if the report is accurate.

Meantime, conditions in Upper Silesia are growing worse daily. The Poles obviously feel that they are making themselves secure by terrorizing the region with increasing violence. The Interallied Commission has just published, following repeated menaces, insults and attacks upon German officials and workmen in the Upper Silesian mines, which are constantly hindering the work, a declaration to the effect that such malfeasance will be punished in the future with severe imprisonment. It is clear that the economic interests of Upper Silesia demand the prevention of such differences and quarrels at any cost.

FUTURE ASSET IN MERCHANT MARINE

Fleet Must Be Kept Up at Heavy Loss Now or Given Up, Says Shipping Board Chairman—Appeals for More Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Given the cooperation of Congress, the press and the public, Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in appealing to the House Appropriations Committee for additional funds, made the forecast that in a few years the wreck of the American merchant marine will be turned into an asset worth the total $26,000,000,000 cost of the war.

"You have to have your merchant marine and you have to keep it," Mr. Lasker admonished the committee.

"Until you decide a definite policy and create a definite atmosphere in the country that you are going to keep it as you put a bad mark on that institution and it is going to cost the government tens of millions of dollars because of the lack of confidence in it. Some one, at least, has got to show confidence in the future of the American merchant marine, and that some one can only be Congress."

Chairman Lasker declared it is necessary to keep a merchant marine trained for peace time as well as for war. "When you come to a merchant marine for peace time purposes, for peace pursuits, and peace trade," he said, "we have expanded into a new era in America. We must have gotten to be a dominant world nation."

The freight profits in the exporting business, Mr. Lasker described "as the kitty of the international poker game of trade."

Because the profit in international business is freights, he declared, this government will have to keep up its merchant marine.

While the merchant marine is now "absolutely running at the height of inefficiency," Mr. Lasker pointed out, "the course of a few years will serve to put it on its feet, provided Congress and the press and the country are patient and helpful."

The only option that Congress has now, he said, is to keep up the merchant marine fleet at a heavy loss or to sink it.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT ON PACIFIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Following a reduction in the price of gasoline of two cents a gallon here yesterday by the Standard Oil Company and the Union Oil Company, advance information was given by selling agents of the Standard Oil Company that a further reduction of approximately the same amount "might be expected within the next few days."

While Union and Standard Oil Company officials explained that the price reduction is because of over-production in the California field, dealers generally believed that this cut is the first action in an effort of the part of these two companies to drive the Shell and the Associated companies from the field.

The price of fuel oil to the consumer also was reduced 25 cents a barrel, to $1.50. Gasoline is now selling at 23 cents a gallon. At the same time that the price of gasoline was reduced the price of coal was raised $1 a ton, in all Pacific coast states.

NEWBERRY SEAT VOTE PUT OFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A vote on the right of Senator Newberry (R.), Michigan, to his seat was deferred yesterday by the Senate Elections Committee until the full committee determine today matters of procedure. Republicans of the subcommittee yesterday adhered to their decision against calling Senator Newberry and other witnesses, demanded by Democratic members, and also against original arguments of the case. Appeals will be taken to the full committee.

A GREAT ITALIAN'S VISIT TO AMERICA

Mr. Tittoni, Who Is Lecturing on Modern Italy in America, Is the First Italian Public Man of the Highest Rank to Do So

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The visit of Thomas Tittoni to the United States constitutes an event in the history of Italo-American relations, for this is the first time that an Italian public man of the first rank has gone to America in order to inform the Americans about modern Italy. Mr. Tittoni has had a very distinguished career. After spending some time at Oxford University, he entered the Italian Chamber, was then appointed prefect respectively of Perugia and Naples, and in 1903 became for the first time Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post which he has since twice occupied, and which he resigned, to the general regret, in November, 1919, to accept the dignified position of president of the Senate, which he still holds.

No Italian statesman has a better knowledge of foreign politics, for, beside his five years at the Foreign Office, he has been Ambassador in Paris and London, and has presided over two international congresses in Rome. He speaks English—a rare accomplishment of Italian politicians—and, unlike most diplomatists, has parliamentary experience. He is, therefore, well fitted for the task of enlightening the American public about contemporary Italy, at the invitation of the American universities.

It is his intention to deliver eight lectures at Williamstown upon every aspect of modern Italian life—arts, science and literature, history, philosophy and jurisprudence; the universities and the excavations; economic doctrines; practical finance and the incidence of taxation; trade and agriculture; social legislation and the relations between Capital and Labor; and the study of international law.

The Real Italy

No book contains anything like so exhaustive an account of modern Italian activities. Indeed, there are hardly any books in English upon the real, as distinct from the romantic Italy of today. For most Anglo-Saxon visitors interest themselves, to the great annoyance of the natives, exclusively in the scenery and the art, the museums and the galleries, and regard the inhabitants as mere excrescences upon the landscape. The average writer of books about Italy, if he be a historian, confines himself to the Middle Ages or the "Risorgimento," leaving the history of the last 50 years untold; if he (or, as is more usually the case, she) be a traveler, the book is full of more or less idealistic tales about the peasantry, intermingled with more or less correct Italian phrases.

Even the former United States Ambassador, Nelson Page, who is a good novelist, produced a very one-sided sketch of Italy. Ten years ago, a German journalist, named Zacher, published a really excellent book, "Italy of Today," which was critical and accurate; but things have changed greatly since the exhibition of 1911, for which he wrote. Nor can the novels of Marion Crawford be regarded as an exact sketch of Italy, as she really is.

To write such a book, an author must have lived years in Italy, and consorted with all classes of Italians; and most wise people, if they wished to continue to live in the country, would not write about it. For the modern Italian is sensitive to the least criticism from foreigners, and therefore a critical study can only be made by an Italian himself.

Desire for American Capital

The entrance of the United States into the war convinced the Italians of the interest which they had in making themselves and their wants and aspirations known to the great republic. Prior to that their relations with Argentina and Brazil (which latter Mr. Orlando, the former Premier, has lately visited as an emissary of Italy) were closer than with North America.

Many American tourists traveled hastily through Italy, climbed Vesuvius and admired the lakes and lagoons, the Forum and the Pitti Palace; many Italian emigrants, especially from the south, voyaged to America and crowded the working-class quarters of New York. But there was little real intermixture between the Italians and the Americans on this side of the water or the other. The tourist conversed only with the Italian guides; the emigrants never met the best class of American citizens. Both remained isolated from their surroundings. Neither knew the country in which they moved.

But when numbers of Americans came to help the Italian women and children after Caporetto, when the American Red Cross became a household word in remote Calabrian villages, when American propaganda told the people of the Abruzzi what the Germans had done against the Allies, then the Italians awoke to the importance of knowing and being known by the United States. Francis Nitti visited America on an economic mission, and ever since has preached the necessity of obtaining American capital for the development of his country—a program which he intends to realise if he becomes premier again. Consequently, the United States' embassy in Rome seems likely to assume an importance which it has not hitherto possessed.

Two Disadvantages

That institution has suffered from two disadvantages, under which other embassies do not labor: it has no permanent residence for the Ambassador, and hardly any ambassador remains more than two years, so that he has just begun to understand the Italians when he leaves. Whereas, since 1870 Great Britain has had only 10 ambassadors to Italy, one of whom remained 13 and another 11 years; the present French Ambassador, Mr. Barrère, has been 23 years in Rome, and the former Swedish Minister, Baron de Bildt, nearly 30. Besides, with the exception of Henry White, the United States' representatives during the last 20 years have never been professional diplomatists, but often literary men.

Now a literary knowledge of Italy is very different from a real knowledge; modern Italy is not a land of poetry and sunsets, of orange groves and serenades, but of the Terni steel works and the Ansaldo and the "Fiat" firms, where economics are more studied than Ariosto, and modern men are severely utilitarian. Besides, to Anglo-Saxons, the Italian mentality, with its great subtlety, is difficult of apprehension, and requires time to understand. Nor, again, is a diplomatist who can speak English alone, or even French, able to fathom the real mind of the Italian who, like every one else, never really expresses his exact sentiments except in his mother tongue.

The Americanized Italian, like the Italianized American, never represents the true mind of his adopted country. A cosmopolitan is never identified with any nation, he is often prone to take the bad, rather than the good, qualities of that which he initiates. The Italian proverb says, that "an Italianized Englishman is the devil incarnate," and Bismarck always distrusted the Briton whose French accent was so perfect as to betray his foreign education. "Thy oxen and thy wife," says another Italian saw, "should be of thine own country."

Misapprehensions of Italy

Senator Tittoni will doubtless warn his hearers against certain misapprehensions of Italy, prevalent abroad. Italy is not the very poor country that she is often represented. In the northern towns, notably Milan and Turin, large fortunes are common, and no one can walk the streets of Rome without being struck at the amount of money spent by Italians upon luxuries. Profiteers have become so frequent, that a special name, "sharks," has been invented for them.

No doubt, Italy's capital is, according to Mr. Luzzatti, equal to Great Britain's income. But then Italy has no coal, and her national life has been brief. Nor are modern Italians elegant triflers, as is sometimes asserted; they are a laborious race, very much in earnest, but not well organized. If they had discipline, their progress would be astonishing; with a reformed education, which aimed at making character and compelling children to obey, they would probably get it. The Swiss railways were largely the work of Italian navvies; Italian engineers have a deserved reputation abroad.

Another common error is that Italy is still the land of Garibaldi and romantic ideals; she is most emphatically practical and realistic. Since 1870 all her leading statesmen have been middle-class men with a middle-class outlook, shrewd, utilitarian and, in international questions, exclusively Italian. The era of knights-errant is over; Garibaldi was the last of them. On the other hand, Italy—witness Mr. Giolitti's daring experiment in granting to workmen a voice in the management of manufactories—has given the world a lead in some social questions, which Mr. Tittoni, a Conservative, would scarcely approve. Nor has any country had such an interesting experience in regulating the relations between church and state, of which the lecturer was a valuable negotiator.

His visit should, therefore, remove some misconceptions, and prove to his hearers that in Italy the age of Andersen's "Improvisatore," Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" and Marion Crawford's marvelous "Roman Princes" is over. The "Garden of the World" is less picturesque and more prosaic than it was, and those foreigners render a bad service to the Italians who persist in ignoring its modern development.

Tommaso Tittoni Arrives

NEW YORK, New York—Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, invited to deliver a series of lectures before the American Institute of Politics, now holding its annual session at Williamstown, Massachusetts, arrived here Wednesday on the steamship Dante Alighieri from Naples.

JURORS CRITICIZED IN PROHIBITION CASE

BLUEFIELD, West Virginia—A request was made on Wednesday by H. B. Lee, county prosecutor, in criminal court here that a jury which had just returned a verdict of acquittal in a prohibition case, be discharged from service for the remainder of the term or that court be adjourned.

The prosecutor characterized the verdict acquitting George Ashford, charged with violating prohibition laws, as "such a palpable and patent miscarriage of ustice as to convince me as prosecuting attorney that the jurors . . . have totally misconceived their duty."

Judge J. Frank Maynard dismissed the jury, but stated that he did it because several of the jurymen had asked to be excused and that he would not try any more jury cases at this term, which ends tomorrow.

COAL PRICE CALLED UNFAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Directors of the Mitchell Chamber of Commerce have gone on record in an effort to cut the high prices which are being paid for coal throughout South Dakota. The price, it is declared, is still equal to the highest war-time figure. In resolutions adopted by the directors, in which other commercial clubs of South Dakota are asked to join, attention is called to the fact that the farmers are receiving but a third of the war-time price paid for their products.

BRITAIN MAINTAINS SINGLE POWER NAVY

Parliament Passes Vote for Construction of Four Post-War Battle Cruisers to Replace Ships Already Obsolete

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The vote of nearly £12,000,000, which is the reduced navy estimate for shipbuilding, repairs and maintenance during the current financial year, was agreed to at a late hour in the House of Commons Wednesday in the Committee of Supply. The vote, which was the occasion for speeches by Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, Parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, and Winston Churchill, included a provision for four post-war battleships intended to replace all those scrapped or sold since the war. These ships are to be battle cruisers of the Hood type with 16-inch guns.

Smaller items in the year's program include the completion of the Effingham and Frobisher, seven small light cruisers, two flotilla leaders, six destroyers, 13 submarines and sundry trawlers and drifters and the conversion of H. M. S. Eagle and H. M. S. Furious into aircraft carriers.

Expounding the Admiralty's policy to the House, Colonel Amery said it was not one of competition or challenge. It was simply a policy of replacing obsolete ships already relegated to the disposals board. A few hours' actual fighting during the war had been sufficient to revolutionize ideas as to armament and design. The lessons of those few hours were open to all the world, and other powers had not been slow to make use of them.

Only One Post-Jutland Ship

Japan had eight vessels more powerful than anything afloat at the battle of Jutland, all of which would be completed by 1925, and she had voted money for eight more to be completed by 1928. The United States, not counting four battleships of 32,000 tons with 16-inch guns which were more powerful than the latest British types, would have completed by 1924 or 1925 no fewer than 12 battleships, each over 43,000 tons.

In the case both of Japan and the United States they were not dealing with projects but with constructions actually in progress. On the other hand, Britain had only one post-Jutland capital ship, built or building—H. M. S. Hood—and she was only equipped with 15-inch guns. No one could therefore suggest that the present British program contained any element of challenge or provocation. On the contrary, the government and the Admiralty might be charged with allowing the British Navy to fall below the standard announced by the government in March, 1920, namely a one-power standard.

The Pivot of Naval Warfare

In view of the purpose for which the Washington conference was called, Colonel Amery claimed the laying down of these four ships, or even twice their number, could not affect in any way the problem before the conference. In view of the special circumstances of the time and the approaching conference, the government had decided to create a precedent of divulging the design of the projected ships.

They would be battle cruisers of the Hood type, with improvements in matters of protection and armaments, which would enable them to hold their own with any other similar vessels. They were obliged to follow the American and Japanese example and fit them with 16-inch guns; but in regard to size the vessels would be limited to the dimensions which would obviate the necessity of building bigger dock accommodation.

Colonel Amery announced that the government was convinced that the capital surface ship still remained the pivot of naval warfare, though the fighting fleet of the future could no longer be reckoned in terms of ships of the line. It was a great complex of highly diversified and specialized units, each indispensable to the whole.

Hopes for Disarmament

In a final speech before the division Mr. Churchill said not a single first-class armored ship had been built for the British navy except H. M. S. Hood since those for which Parliament's consent was asked in 1914. Except for H. M. S. Hood there were no vessels in the British navy of first class, superior in power to H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth or H. M. S. Royal Sovereign. While the British navy was in this stationary position the navies of two other powers were being revolutionized in the light of experience.

It was quite true, he said, that one power was an ally and the other bound to them by dear and precious ties. Still the fact remained that, if they delayed for another year the construction of the vital necessities of the British fleet, they would find themselves in a position of definite and perhaps final naval inferiority, and they would exist as a great power only on sufferance.

Referring to the Washington conference, Mr. Churchill said their hopes in it were sincere and intense. Their interest in the happy and brilliant outcome of that great gathering, so full of encouragement to mankind, was superior to that of almost any other power in the world. But they had to take definite decisions, and unless they were to assume that the ships now building in Japanese and American dock yards were to be scrapped, then no disarmament proposition that might be agreed upon at Washington would be relevant to the decision they had to take in respect of the construction of the four ships.

A one-power standard was the fairest minimum they could conceivably adopt, and the delay which had already taken place had reduced that minimum to the finest possible margin. The vote was passed by 311 votes to 62.

TYROL IS ITALIAN SAYS MR. TITTONI

Distinguished Italian Answers Lord Bryce at Williams Conference — Bulgarian Minister Speaks on Church History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Stating that America had risen to great heights of self-sacrifice and had entered the world war to defend liberty and humanity, Senator Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate and for many years Secretary of Foreign Affairs, took the occasion of his first public appearance in this country to refute the impression given by our Ambassador in England several weeks ago. The reference to that speech was unmistakable. He also answered Lord Bryce's statement on Tuesday in his address on the treaties that followed the war, by saying that the German part of Tyrol that has fallen to the lot of Italy has been Italian for centuries.

"I do not have to answer my old friend Lord Bryce," said he. "Dante did that 600 years ago. The chief mountain of that country is called the peak of Italy. If Lord Bryce were looking for an example of the violation of the principle of nationality he could find it far better than in the legitimate claims of Italy at this time."

Italy's Good Will

"The distinguished Italian statesman started with an expression of the good will of the Italian people for the United States based, he said, on the common love of justice and the hatred of injustice. He quoted a speech of President Harding's in which he compared our aspirations to those of the Italian people "founded first of all upon the merit and worth of human character and aimed at human achievement." He recalled the friendly relations of the two nations during the trying years of the Civil War. He alluded to the beautiful translation of Dante's divine comedy by "your most representative post, Longfellow, who had a real cult for Dante."

He continued to enumerate the intellectual ties that bind us to Italy, speaking of Lowell's essay on Dante as "the one which of all American studies shows the deepest understanding of the history, the literature, and the spirit of the fourteenth century."

Little Real Knowledge

Regret was expressed that for all the spiritual kinship of America her people knew but little of the real character of Italy. When they visited it, he said, they confined themselves to admiration of the works of art, the beauties of scenery and passed over too quickly to appreciate the people themselves. He declared it was the purpose of the lectures to make Italy better known to America.

Mr. Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, this morning developed the early church history of Bulgaria and the Balkan states. He said that the introduction of Christianity into the peninsula had opened the flood gates of education and culture for those peoples. He described the pitiable state of the Church during the control of the Turks, when offices in a Christian church were bought outright by scoundrels for the highest pay to a Muhammadan prince.

Education beyond the point where the Near East will be torn by religious wars between the Turks and the Christians was advanced by Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian minister to the United States, in his second address to the Institute of Politics on Near Eastern affairs and conditions. The relationship between Turk and Christian, he declared, will improve relatively "as the people of the Near East advance in religion and nationality."

A high protectionist policy will not necessarily bring European trade reprisals against the United States if the old world still needs the products, raw materials and foodstuffs of the new, asserted Prof. Achille Viallate, speaking on the economic factor in international relations. The speaker said that such a policy would be consistent inasmuch as the United States has "always pursued a very independent commercial policy."

"The United States," Professor Viallate said, "have never agreed to the European interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause. They insert it in their commercial treaties, but they qualify it and make it a conditional clause. They agree to give the other party to the treaty the right to enjoy all favor granted to a third party when it has been granted to this power freely, but if the concession made to it has been given in exchange for special conditions, the United States claims from the first power equivalent compensation.

"The defect of that strict interpretation is that it necessitates new discussion between the contracting parties. In fact, to this day, the United States have been opposed to making, in commercial treaties, concessions of any kind affecting tariff duties. The country has pursued, indeed, a very independent commercial policy."

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MORE TAXES UNLESS EXPENSES ARE CUT

Treasury Department Chief Puts Responsibility Up to the Government—Four and One-Half Billions Estimated Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—How to escape levying additional taxes upon an already overburdened public in order to meet the ordinary expenses of the Federal Government during the fiscal year 1922, which A. W. Mellon estimates at $4,450,000,000, is the immediate fiscal problem with which the House Ways and Means Committee is concerned.

Only in reducing this year's expenses of the Government more than $250,000,000 can additional sources of revenue be avoided, is the somewhat emphatic and discouraging message conveyed to the committee by the head of the Treasury Department.

The estimate for 1922, however, does not mean that Congress will have to raise the full quota of revenue from internal taxation. In submitting revised estimates to the committee, Secretary Mellon makes it known that of this sum, salvage and miscellaneous receipts would yield $350,000,000 and customs revenues $370,000,000, leaving a total of $3,830,000,000 to be squeezed from the taxpayers.

The total yield under existing taxes is estimated at $3,570,000,000.

Spending Must Be Checked

"This revenue can be safely reduced only if and to the extent that further reductions are enforced in the spending departments of the Government," Secretary Mellon advises the committee. "This means that if additional taxes are to be avoided, there must be additional effective cuts in ordinary expenditures of over $250,000,000, and that even if such cuts were assured the internal revenue yield for the year could not safely be permitted to fall below $3,570,000,000, the estimated under existing law.

"Without the assurance of substantial additional reductions in expenditure," said Mr. Mellon, "it would be folly to proceed to reduce revenue merely in the hope of reduced expenditure.

"The actual expenditures for the first full month of the present fiscal year indicate that unless there is an extraordinary new effort to reduce expenditures, the estimates which the Treasury has presented may be regarded as conservative. Ordinary expenditures for July, 1921, amounted to about $322,000,000, as against $307,000 for July 1920, while the current deficit for July, 1921, was about $113,000,000, as against $76,000,000 for July, 1920.

Leading Items Analyzed

"An analysis of the principal items of expenditure for July, 1921, shows that $59,000,000 was on account of the War Department, $56,000,000 on account of the navy and $32,000,000 on account of the Shipping Board. If expenditures are to continue at anything like these rates, the estimates will be greatly exceeded."

For the fiscal year 1922, the present law would yield $3,870,000,000 in internal revenue and customs. The revised law would yield $3,935,000,000, Mr. Mellon estimated, assuming that the revision of the corporation income and excess profits taxes is made effective as of January 1, 1921.

These figures do not include the estimated proceeds of the proposed 1-cent tax on first class mail matter and the proposed 2-cent tax on bank checks. These taxes, it is estimated, will yield about $117,000,000 a year of $72,000,000 from stamps and $45,000,000 from bank checks.

Secretary Mellon estimated an increase of $70,000,000 in customs revenues for six months for the fiscal year 1922 and $150,000,000 in 1923.

His estimates are assumed on the following changes:

Increase in the corporation income tax to 15 per cent as of January 1, 1921 (or January 1, 1922), and the repeal of the $2000 exemption.

Repeal of the excess profits tax, as of January 1, 1921 (or January 1, 1922).

Increased collections of back income and profit taxes.

An increase on the tax on cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco.

Repeal of the transportation tax upon freight and passengers; the tax to be reduced one-half January 1, 1922, and entirely repealed January 1, 1923.

An increase of the documentary stamp taxes, by approximately doubling the present rates, so as to yield an additional $30,000,000.

The license tax upon motor vehicles, averaging about $10 apiece, and to be graded according to power.

Repeal of the tax on ice cream and fountain drinks as of January 1, 1922.

Revision of the income tax rates, with a maximum surtax rate reduced to 32 per cent.

Repeal of the so-called luxury taxes on wearing apparel, carpets, rugs, trunks, valises and the like.

Mr. Mellon said the revenue from surtaxes in 1921 will be $500,000,000, and the sum from the surtaxes above 32 per cent, which he recommends as the maximum, will be less than $100,000,000. Collection of back taxes are estimated to yield $235,000,000 in 1922 and $335,000,000 in 1923, but it might be possible to secure an additional revenue of $100,000,000 from this source in 1922, Mr. Mellon explained.

The loss in revenue from the reduction of the transportation taxes would be $62,000,000 in 1922 and $130,000,000 in 1923.

He estimated a $25,000,000 loss in the suggested repeal of the taxes on ice cream and fountain drinks, as also the excess profits tax on wearing apparel. The tax on perfumes, cosmetics and proprietary medicines is widely evaded, he said, and should be shifted to the producer or importer.

Secretary Mellon declared there would be relatively small payments to make to the railroads in 1923, as against $545,000,000 in 1922. In the fiscal year 1923, moreover, the Victory-Liberty loan and the 1918 series of War Savings certificates become due, he pointed out. With these extraordinary maturities of the public debt to meet, it is important that the Treasury shall have some margin of current revenue over current expenditure for the year, he said, that the vast refunding operations which will have to be carried on during the year in any event may not be complicated or embarrassed by additional borrowings to meet current expenditures which ought to be provided out of current revenues.

CUBA MAY ASSUME SHIP REPAIR DEBT

HAVANA, Cuba—Aristides Aguero, Cuban Minister to Germany, has been requested by the State Department to furnish information as to the amount owed Hamburg shipyards for repairs to several Cuban steamers.

These vessels, former Germans, were taken over by Cuba when Cuba entered the war. Later they were leased by a private corporation, which sent them to Germany for repairs, but was unable to meet the bill.

It is reported that the Cuban Government plans to assume the obligation and to use the ships in exporting Cuba's surplus sugar to Europe.

PACKER CONTROL BILL ADOPTED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The conference agreement on the packer control bill was adopted yesterday by the Senate, 48 to 10 and after approval by the House, the bill goes to the President.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL LEAVES FOR CANADA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Byng of Vimy, future Governor-General of Canada, who succeeds the Duke of Devonshire, left Euston this morning with Lady Byng for Liverpool en route for Canada.

PELLAGRA REPORTS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The question of pellagra was discussed in closed session here yesterday at a conference between health officials from a dozen southern states and Surgeon-General Cummings of the Public Health Service. Some of the state officials said, as they entered the conference room, that they would dispute any assertion that the disease had reached serious proportions in their territory.

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Mrs. Spicer

Mrs. Spicer, the sweet-faced philosopher and friend, obliges us in the mornings.

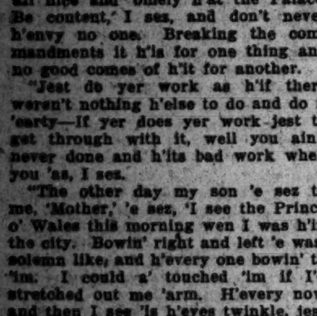
"Heggsperience, mam," she remarked today, "is a wonderful thing. Heggsperience is wot you want. I tells me gels, when they comes a-grumbling to me about their places. Don't like domestic service, don't you? I sez, well, when you've 'ad my heggsperience you'll find it's much like h'everything else. Most things is wot you makes 'em, I sez. If yer likes to make 'eavy weather of 'em yer can but you 'aven't got no call to do it. Wy don't tell me but wot the Kin' 'imself don't 'ave 'is hups and downs.

"Bless me, I sez, I often larfs long and 'earty when I'm dishin' up the dinner a-thinking o' them Royalty, pore things; they don't never 'ave no time to theirselves, h'always a-h'opening o' Parliament or a-reading of h'addresses h'all about nothing h'in silver caskets, or a h'eating of public dinners h'instead of 'aving their h'own all nice and 'omely h'at the Palace. Be content,' I sez, and don't never h'envy no one. Breaking the commandments it h'is for one thing and no good comes of h'it for another.

"Jest do yer work as h'if there weren't nothing h'else to do and do it 'earty—if yer does yer work jest to get through with it, well you ain't never done and h'its bad work when you 'as, I sez.

"The other day my son 'e sez to me, 'Mother,' 'e sez, 'I see the Prince o' Wales this morning wen I was h'in the city. Bowin' right and left 'e was, solemn like, and h'every one bowin' to 'im. I could a' touched 'im if I'd stretched out me 'arm. H'every now and then I see 'is h'eyes twinkle, jest as h'if 'e wanted to larf, then 'e h'ups and pulls 'isself togither and goes on bowin' and salutin'. Pleasant looking little fellow 'e h'is,' 'e sez, 'I don't wish 'im no 'arm,' 'e sez, 'but it don't seem fair, Mother, that 'e h'as h'everything and me nothing, does it?'

"'Wot,' I sez, 'you got nothing? 'Wy,' I sez, 'yer don't know wen you're well off. Wy, bless 'is dear 'eart, 'e can't wink 'is h'eye without some one writing in the papers about it. Dessay 'e'd be glad to ride 'ome h'on the top of a 'bus sometimes like you, h'instead of 'aving 'alf a dozen people 'elping 'im to sit down in 'is carriage.' 'E's a good lad, my son, Mam, a good lad and a good son tho' 'e do 'ave 'is bit of grumble now and agen. 'Ard werking 'e h'is, too, by nature—it's these societies that I complain of. Some of them's all right—teaches 'em to think and to keep respectable—but some—well—will you 'believe it, Mam, they wanted 'im to join a self-determination league. Couldn't 'elp larfin, I couldn't, wen 'e tell me, looking so solemn. 'Self-determination,' I sez, 'a little less self and a lot more determination to work 'ard and earn your living honest is wot you wants, young fellow, me lad,' I sez. 'I don't 'old with all these leagues and societies, I don't. You steer a straight course, that's your best work,' I sez, 'and mine, too. Joining a lot of other fellows and calling yourselves a league won't make a honest man of you,' I sez. 'You've



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"A lot more determination to work is wot you wants"

got to be straight yerself and then you'll 'ave to do with straight people. Signing of a paper and a giving yerself a label won't make a man of you,' I sez.

"'Wy Mother,' 'e sez, 'you didn't ought to larf, it's real serious,' he sez.

"H'is it? Well you takes yerself a lot too serious, I sez, you and yerself this and yerself that, a deal too much of self, I sez. You ain't got no larfin' sense neither wen you can't larf 'earty h'at yerself for acting so silly, you'll be getting on, I sez; but then I didn't ought to keep you talking like this, Mam, when you're busy same as I am. I often sés to my 'usband, 'Well 'Enry,' I sez, 'she may be a lady,' that's you Mam, and no disrespect, 'but she works 'ard enough and cheerful too h'all the time, always a nice smile she 'as.' Wonderful thing wot a smile will do. Sometimes wen I comes 'ere of a morning and I sees yer 'appy face, it does me good it does,—you and the ole gentleman next door—'E 'as a nice way with 'im—Very reglar in 'is 'abits 'e is, going out with 'is little dawg, and my! it do lead 'im a dance. Very nice speaking gentleman 'e is—'Good morning Mrs. Spicer,' 'e says—'luvly morning isn't it? You look as h'if nothing troubled you,' 'e sez.

"No and it don't neither sir,' I sez, 'thanking you kindly. I've 'ad too much heggsperience for to let things trouble me—'ad me hups and downs too, but in the end me downs 'as mostly been hups.

"Very 'appy I h'am, tho'. I would like a bit more edication on account of the children—Sometimes think I'll go to some o' these h'adult h'edication places. My daughter says I talk common and I dessay I do, but I ain't common h'inside. Yes, I've a good 'usband and good children and I've got me werk. As I sez to my 'usband wen he comes and tells me h'everything's going wrong. ''Enry,' I sez, 'it ain't no use worrying over things, worrying never did nothing for nobody,' I sez, 'wy if yer comes to think of it yer couldn't make nothing with worry could yer? It's just a passing show, I sez, like the pictures or the circus, we can look on and keep 'appy. Long as we runs straight we'll come out on top,' I sez.

"Well, Mam, I musn't keep you 'anging about. That was a luvly 'at you give me—thanking you kindly—a bit plain per'aps for some but it's good, that's wot I like—I don't 'old with fallals, I don't."

THE REPORTER GETS THE INTERVIEW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Her press agent had told me that she was temperamental, that under the impulse of Latin methods of acting she had often gathered up her leading man and hurled him across the stage. I was prepared for the chase she gave me. To be fair, I should say, the chase we gave each other; I did some of the leading.

First I was to see her at such and such a time at the press agent's office. I was there on time and waited among the newspaper clippings—millions of them, banked and scattered all around. Finally the telephone bell rang. She was delayed. Would I forgive her? Perhaps it would be better for her to come to my office in the morning? Thank you so much.

In the morning my office telephone rang. She was so, so sorry, but could I possibly make it the next day? She was so grateful.

The next day I rang her telephone. Would she forgive me for thoughtlessy assigning to her the time already set apart for another interview which could not be put off? I was grateful.

And there we left it for a while. I thought it best to let the appointment simmer. But the sight of the press agent at a first night fired me toward the chase again. He had not seen her. She had not been in his office for several days. He would find her surely tomorrow.

I have forgiven him for forgetting. I hope he has forgiven me for telephoning him that the thing must be done at once if at all. No matter how many times you make an appointment with an interviewee, you must see her sometime. Very well. He would give orders to Madame. She herself must get in touch with me.

She did, but some one else talked with her. On that some one else's schedule I subwayed uptown, only to hear the elevator man at her place say Madame had gone out. Why was Madame making it even more difficult by going out at interview time? Had we not chased the interview long enough?

I stood in the doorway. I was waiting either for Madame to return, or for the rain to break and ruin my white suit. Either event would have been welcome.

The telephone rang. It was for me, said the elevator jockey. Madame was so, so sorry. She thought I was to see her at my office. No, she was not there now. She had telephoned there to explain that she would be late. She was at Seventy-Second Street. Would I not come down there? I would find her in front of the trust company on the corner. I was so kind.

I started from One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Street and Madison Avenue. She must have meant the Lexington Avenue subway. She didn't. I realized that when we passed no Seventy-Second Street station. There should be one of those stations on every subway. The nearest I could get to it was Sixty-Eighth. She had meant the Broadway subway, over in the next county. I came up for air. It was pouring. There was I, huddling my white suit and my cane under the subway porch; away across the city waited Madame, in front of the trust company, where it was also raining, probably.

Minutes that seemed like weeks passed before a taxi did. I whistled and shot toward it simultaneously. When we turned the corner at Seventy-Second and Broadway, there was Madame, behind the bars of the trust company entrance, gazing through them dramatically, looking for a man she had never seen before.

I hopped out and ran up the steps. It was still raining. Without ceremony I grasped Madame's hand. I ran her down the steps and lifted her into the taxi.

"Now," I gasped, "now we can drive straight to your place or my office and get that interview done. You might tell him where to go."

Madame leaned forward.

"Fourteen-twenty-five Broadway," she said, smiling.

"But that," I interjected, "is neither your home nor my office, nor your press agent's."

"I know it is not," and O! what a sweet smile she turned on me; "but it is that I have another appointment. Would you not forgive me once again if I asked you to let me come to your office for the interview tomorrow morning? You are so, so patient."

Six blocks down the street I let her out for her other appointment, dismissed the cab, and ambled back to the office on a bus, under the freshened sunshine.

Next day Madame came to the office. I shut my door and was ready to keep it shut at a moment's notice. The only other exit was by the window, nineteen floors up.

I got the interview.

SEA BIRDS IN MIDSUMMER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To the lonely Hebridean islands, misty and wind-swept, full summer has, this season, been late in setting her mark. May went past without a single day of really fine settled weather, and it was only with the coming of June that, with a rush, full summer arrived in the west.

It was on a cloudless June morning, with great heat and scarcely a breath of wind that we left a land-locked Hebridean harbor, and set our course for a group of remote and uninhabited islands nearly 20 miles out into the open Atlantic. Once clear of the sheltering land, we felt the heave of the long Atlantic roll, but this was less noticable than usual, for the fine weather extended far out to sea. About us swam puffins in pairs, with guillemots and razorbills beside them, and as we neared the islands shearwaters with powerful though leisured flight skimmed the surface of the water. Manx shearwaters they are called, from the fact that their largest breeding ground was formerly the Isle of Man.

The island group of which I write is known as the Garvelloch Isles, or the Isles of the Sea, and so altogether open to the sea are the islands that it is only in very fine weather, with little or no swell, that a landing can be effected on them.

Around one of the islands there swam great numbers of black guillemots—curiously plump little birds with handsome black and white plumage and scarlet legs. They are very late in their nesting, and even on this June morning they had not yet laid their eggs. Landing on the second island of the group, we found a large colony of herring and lesser black-backed gulls, with a solitary pair of greater black-backs among them, in the midst of their nesting cares. The nests were mostly placed among rocky ground not much above high-tide mark, and masses of brilliantly-colored sea thrift blossomed among them. The colony had been unusually regular with their nesting, for in at least a dozen nests the eggs were just chipping, while in several others the newly hatched young were crouching. Much commotion arose among the colony as we approached and among the high-pitched cries of the smaller gulls one heard the hoarse calls of the greater black-back. From their nests in hollows among the rocks green cormorants hurried. A pair of gray crows were nesting among the seabirds and "craaed" hoarsely in excitement.

On the top of the island was grass and heather, with a few wild hyacinths, and from the growing plants the hot sun was drawing varied and delicious perfumes. On the little hill at the center of the island was a family of young ravens with their parents. The raven is one of the very first of highland birds to nest, and her young are strong on the wind before the guillemots have even thought of nesting.

Above the topmast part of the cliff a buzzard soared; his mate was on her nest on an inaccessible rock near, and the nest probably contained half-grown young at this date. Not far away a pair of peregrine falcons also had their home, and circled round the eyrie anxiously. A twite or mountain linnet flitted across to her incompleted nest carrying in her bill a feather, and from the bowlders wheatears scolded.

Toward evening we left the islands. The sun still beat fiercely on the calm sea, but away eastward, in the country of Ben Nevis and Lochaber were dark masses of cumulus clouds. Northward of us, hill upon hill rose up from the Island of Mull, Ben More, the chief of them all, clear and blue. Southward lay Jura with its three conical peaks, Islay beyond it, and the low-lying isle of Colonsay, full open to the Atlantic.

The sea around the islands was alive with birds. Here were terns in their hundreds, newly arrived from their southern winter quarters, hovering in dazzling crowds or riding gracefully and buoyantly on the water. Here too, were companies of razorbills in handsome black and white plumage, and great numbers of guillemots. These birds were, some of them, not yet in their full breeding plumage, and as they do not nest on the islands of which I write it is possible that they were passing migrants, on their way, perhaps, to Iceland or lands lying within the arctic circle.

On our way, we passed a minute island, its vegetation consisting only of a few grassy knolls and plants of the sea thrift. And yet here was a varied bird population. Two common gulls were brooding their eggs, and near them were two pairs of terns, theirs nests newly completed. The terns bore the gulls little good will, and darted viciously at them with sharp angry cries. On the island were also a pair of handsome oystercatchers—what a ridiculous name to give a bird—and their nest we soon discovered.

Near the islet we reached the mainland. Here from the edge of the tide sandpipers rose with twittering cry, and from a grove there came the flute-song of blackbird and mavis. That evening even after sunset, there was no lessening of the heat, and in the still air the swifts screamed as they chased each other backward and forward.

A Cattle Station in Australia

When the federal government recently sent a special committee to inquire into the building of a portion of the trans-continental line from north to south, Australians were reminded of the immense areas ruled by the cattle kings of their interior. The owner of Victoria River Downs Station ranch in the Northern Territory has 12,000 square miles on an old lease of one shilling a square mile per annum. If this area were enlarged by only 552 square miles it would take in the Netherlands, and as it stands the cattle station is about 600 square miles bigger than Belgium. It carries about 119,000 head of cattle, and when the owner wishes to sell his stock, which he does at the rate of about 10,000 a year, he drives them 200 miles to Katherine Creek and then sends them by truck another 200 miles to Darwin.

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN "STAGE"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Every art has a period of blossoming and then of desuetude. It also has a period of reawakening. That happy fate attended the noble art of coaching, long familiar in England, when the rush of the Forty-Niners to California carried civilization across the plains to the new El Dorado. The coach came into its own again. When the railroads were projected and the last spike driven in north of Salt Lake,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Concord coach on the Wyoming plains

however, the mail bags were saddled on to the great steam horse and the stage of Bret Harte lost significance and in some parts disappeared altogether.

To the average man the stage, which was conspicuous in pioneer days, was known as the Concord coach, and came from the noted town in New Hampshire. Buffalo Bill's Deadwood coach was a good example of this type of passenger-carrying "stage." That particular vehicle, which formed a conspicuous feature of the Wild West Show, was practically a derelict when the great showman gained possession of it. The driver had been attacked by Indians, and the coach lay abandoned upon the plains for some time, until Buffalo Bill finally recovered it and hit upon the happy idea of using it as the pièce de résistance in his unique exhibition of frontier life and Indian warfare. Here and there in the west the coaches can still be met with, being either in active use or kept as curiosities in settlements of the plains. The one in the illustration was still in use in Wyoming when photographed.

The word "stage" had a specific origin which was considerably obscured by the habit of calling by that name the former horse omnibuses in New York. It is probable that the term had its origin in England. Swift used it correctly when he spoke of riding in "the sixpenny stage," while Cowper, the poet, had a similar usage for the word, which originally meant a coach running from station to station as in the American west. The stages were marked by particular buildings or by settlements, where the coaches regularly stopped. These special stations may still be found today in Wyoming, and some of them were later used by the Pony Express. Hence, the term as applied to a coach which runs short distances is not correctly used.

It has been well said that the story of the Concord coach is one of profound interest. The coach has been pronounced the only perfect vehicle for travel that has ever been built. Certainly as a means of surmounting the difficulties which the American roads and trails in the sixties, seventies and eighties presented, it must have been unique. It was light and yet possessed great strength, and a good deal of impedimenta and of human freight could be crowded into a comparatively small compass. Concord has claimed, and probably with truth, that its coach has enjoyed more universal use than any other.

The Pool

The end of a midsummer day, and what nicer than to be sitting in a comfortable chair on a steamer gliding down the Thames from Westminster. Members of the London Society not only had that pleasure but the added charm of being, in a sense, monarchs of all they surveyed, beings in whom the welfare of London was vested. Each one felt he or she was carrying out the aims of the society which is to unite all Londoners who see the necessity for stimulating a wider concern for the beauty of the capital city, for the preservation of its old charms and the careful consideration of its new developments.

Here is a great liner from Christiania, smart as a liner can be; here is a huge ship emerging from one of the many docks and slipping quietly into its place on the river. A boat of that size coming into the River Scheldt at Antwerp would hold up the traffic till it turned, though the Scheldt is as wide if not wider at that point. A little further on lies a shabby iron vessel, much in need of paint, but it comes from Italy and bears the name of Ugo Bassi, and is registered at Genoa, and then the Thames fades and that city of the Mediterranean rises with its white palaces and its traditions of the sea, and the members of a society for preserving the old charms of London bid Godspeed to the ship and the country that has preserved something besides the old charms, and bears the name of Ugo Bassi on its roll of honor.

A MORRIS DANCE AT BAMPTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I took delight in pieces that showed a country village, morris dancing and peasants together by the ears.—Peacham.

"Here they come, here they come," is heard on all sides. The day is Whit-Monday, 1921. The weather, glorious in the high tremor of an English late spring. The scene a quiet village near Oxford with substantially built houses of aged gray stone bearing roofs of the velvetlike Oxfordshire slate. Every one is in his Sunday best and in the street. Visitors are here, too, from Oxford and London. Some in search of the "quaint," others more seriously engrossed in the meaning of it all.

Mr. Tanner, the senior dancer of the neighborhood, and still critical, is just telling us "as 'ow 'e has danced for over half a century," when the cry "here they come" turns our eyes up the road to see just turning the corner nine men. Six of them, clad in white with gay colored ribbons streaming from their elbows and hats, with white handkerchiefs in their hands, are walking with impressive sobriety toward us. Each man has in his hat, a bunch of bright artificial flowers and on his shins, pads of brightly colored ribbons pleasant to the eye, and gay to the ear with the jingling bells attached. The seventh man, his face smirched with black, wears a cap something of the shape of a dunce's hat, bearing various devices, including a bunch of feathers at the top. The eighth man, dressed in the ordinary clothes of a laborer, bears a sword decorated at the point with a bunch of flowers, while the blade is thrust through a homemade cake, so that the bottom of its tin rests on the hilt. He carries a square money box. The ninth, dressed in white with short breeches, carries a fiddle and bears the serious air of a man upon whom hangs heavy responsibility.

And so they approach us, slowly, while the children yell with delight and the elders wear an expression of apprehension. Presently the fiddler stops and shouts, "Now, lads, altogether," belaboring his fiddle with a bow distraught by the tension of about a dozen hairs. Yet it proves to be a fairy wand. We hear old English morris tunes full of rhythm. The six dancers now falling into a formation of three opposite three, proceed vigorously to go through their dance called "Constant Billy." It is obvious now by the expression of their faces and those of the onlookers that this is a serious business. Something big and moving is taking place within them. The rhythm of their legs and arms, the flashing of the colored ribbons in the sun, the fiddler singing as well as playing, forces upon us the feeling that we are witnessing something which has its origin in faraway antiquity and even today engrosses the performers in the primitive vigor of its expression.

The dance ends and the whole troup moves on again, stopping now and then in labyrinthine course throughout the village to perform other dances of the same character with such delightful names as "Shepherd's Hey," "The Maid of the Mill," "Brighton Camp," "The Nutting Girl," and "Glorisheers." The progress is formal, dignified and significant. The clown goes in and out of the crowd good humoredly; everybody is pleased with him and knows that his blows sound louder than they feel. The fiddler tells us that he is a "morris dancer of a long time, for generations." He seeks our compassion in teaching the younger ones his tradition, for "just as I get them on a bit, they go away to other parts."

A touring car packed with people traveling over more landscape than they have time to see, impatiently blows its horn; we make way and the goggles peer questioningly at the strange sight, blocking their "fine bit of straight." And they, rolling along, have seen for a moment something "quaint." They happened to have been on one of the few spots in England where the morris dance is kept up traditionally to this day, danced by the folk, and is still a living remnant of folk-art. They have not partaken of the cake carried by the sword bearer, as we have, and therefore are not initiated into this vast mystery. But we know that the cake is the survival of the symbol of men's joy in spring. The darkness of winter was dispersed by nature's new promise. We know, too, that the feathers in the fool's cap are to remind us of the animal kingdom and its place in the great scheme of things. And in the dance, rhythmic, graceful, dignified, we see the expression of joy and thankfulness for the blessings received at this time of the year.

The dances take many forms, and vary according to locality. The number of performers vary from as many as 20 to 1, always men. A performance by one dancer is called a jig and seems to be nothing more than a convenient method of practicing the morris steps, which are many and some very difficult. One such jig, "The Flowers of Edinburgh," was danced at Bampton by the fiddler, who sang and played his own tune. He had an old morris pipe which formerly was used in place of the fiddle. This pipe has a range of an octave and two notes, has only three holes, and used to be played in the left hand while the player beats a small drum hanging from the left wrist, with the right. The music thus produced was wild and full of vitality, the noise being very considerable in the hands of an expert player.

The handkerchiefs carried by the men would seem to have been derived from the sword held in the hands of the sword dancers still extant in the mining villages of the north. In these dances the performers never leave go of their own hilt nor the point of their neighbor's sword. Movement thus is restricted, and so to get the freedom necessary in the freer figures of the morris the sword cut in two would make two sticks, which are used in some morris dances, still more freedom resulting in the substitution of handkerchiefs for sticks. The sword dancers of the north often refer to themselves as "morris men."

The origin of the morris in England is obscure. In the time of Henry VII, the churchwarden's accounts give evidence of its prevalence at that time. It is, beyond doubt, full of pre-Christian symbolism, and the fact that in many villages the dance was performed on the top of the church tower, gives another instance of the inclusion of pagan rights in church ceremonial. During Puritan times the morris dance was regarded with the oblique eye, but we find James I declaring in 1618 that the people should not be debarred from "having of May games and morris dances." Till within comparatively recent years morris dancing was prevalent in Lancashire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, and Herefordshire, but today in the whole of England few places support a "side of dancers."

EXPORTATION OF ART TREASURES

How the French Law Works

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the opinion of Solomon Reinach, who is at once an archæologist of high reputation and an art expert whose judgment is held in such esteem that he is one of the foremost members of the board which supervises the export of works of art from France in accordance with the new act, the outcry that has been raised concerning the transfer of European art treasures to America is greatly exaggerated.

Europe has little to fear from the natural desire of rich Americans to acquire a proportion of the works which are in the private and public collections of Europe. Seated in his study, in his charming house at Boulogne-sur-Seine—in the delightful country outside Paris—we discussed the working of the act. It was refreshing to find what a broad view he took of these matters. Unfortunately there is a belief that not only France but Europe in general is jealous of the frequent purchases by America. This belief should at least be modified, for there are many good Europeans who are quite content to see America receiving her share of the older treasures of art.

The act was passed after a good deal of propaganda. Certainly immediately after the war there was a good deal of buying of pictures by old masters. The prices that could be offered in dollars, when translated into francs, were very tempting.

But it is perfectly grotesque, Mr. Reinach declared, to suppose that Europe will be depleted of its valuable pictures. Many of them, of course, are in public museums and in no circumstances would be sold. Others which are privately owned are not likely to be at the disposition of the highest bidder. Their owners mean to keep them.

The finest thing that Mr. Reinach said was that after all America for this purpose can be regarded as a European country! The expression is not so paradoxical as it appears at first sight. The United States is made up of men and women whose ancestors have come from nearly all the European countries. Great as the United States has grown to be, the European origin of the population cannot be forgotten in this connection. Art treasures of Europe, if they are regarded as a sort of heritage, belong to some extent to the United States.

This was the idea which the distinguished Frenchman expounded to me in our conversation. It was impossible not to be struck with the originality and the common sense of the observation. Mr. Reinach must not be misunderstood. He would doubtless defend the French patrimony as ardently as anybody. But first he denies that it is really in danger, and second he sees that, within limits, America, with a culture that is essentially European in its roots, is entitled to a share of the European art which belongs to the remoter days of that European culture.

There is indeed enough and to spare for everybody and this supposed antagonism between American and European claims should be scouted. The widest possible distribution of art treasures is desirable. Just as Americans come to Europe to see the wonderful collections in Holland, in Italy, in France, in England, and in other countries, so could Europeans without undue difficulties in these days of rapid transport, visit America to see some particular work of art that has crossed the Atlantic. It will be a long time before the European patrimony is materially affected.

For that matter, although art dealers are inclined to complain of the French law it is by no means working onerously. It is impossible to apply it rigorously, even were it desired to do so. Who is to determine whether a work of art belongs to the so-called patrimony or not? If everything were to be submitted for examination a huge staff of experts would be required. The ordinary customs officers are certainly not able to distinguish between pictures which may properly be exported and pictures which it is against the interest of the nation to export. It is hoped to classify completely all the important works of art, but this is a long and perhaps impossible job.

TAUCHNITZ' LIBRARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was in 1841 that Christian Bernhard Tauchnitz started his famous library of British and American authors, which has done so much to make known the works of writers of English on the continent of Europe, and has been such a boon to American and English travelers unfamiliar with any language but their own. The name of Tauchnitz was already well known in the book world. Karl Christoph Traugott Tauchnitz had set up business as a printer at Leipzig in 1796, and two years later had commenced publishing. He produced a valuable series of the Greek and Latin classics, and his enterprise was carried on by his son, Karl Christian Philipp, who sold it in 1865. Meanwhile, however, Christian Bernhard, a nephew of Karl Christoph, had founded a new firm in 1837, also at Leipzig, and four years later, as has been stated, began the library which was destined to so remarkable an expansion.

It was a new departure in the annals of publishing, and one which was of great benefit to writers. At that time no laws of copyright protected literature outside the country of its production. English books reprinted abroad, therefore, by Galignani of Paris and others, brought no profit to their authors. Tauchnitz saw the injustice of this. He offered to pay the writers whose books he should produce, in return for the exclusive right of publishing them in Europe. The arrangement worked admirably. Tauchnitz has been described as "a most amiable, honorable man, and a favorite with all who knew him." He was on the best of terms with the writers who figured on his ever lengthening list, as is shown by the letters from some of the most distinguished among them which were published in 1887 in a volume celebrating the jubilee of the firm. Disraeli, with a characteristic flourish, expressed the nature of the service which the German publisher had rendered to his clients beyond the sea. "The sympathy of a great nation," he wrote, "is the most precious reward of authors, and an appreciation that is offered us by a foreign people has something of the character and value which we attribute to the fiat of posterity."

In 1860 Tauchnitz was ennobled, becoming the Freiherr von Tauchnitz, and in 1877 he was made a life-member of the Saxon Upper Chamber; while in 1866 his services to English literature had been recognized by his appointment as British Consul-General for the Kingdom of Saxony, an office which he occupied for nearly 30 years.

One of the terms on which Tauchnitz published his library was that the books should not be introduced into England or her colonies; but many a private shelf and many a second-hand stall bear witness that this stipulation has not always been rigorously observed. The volumes are so readably printed and of so comfortable a size that the temptation to smuggle them home has proved too strong for many travelers. Moreover, some of them are without precise equivalents in the land of their ultimate origin. The only adequate selection of Swinburne, for instance, was until recently that in the Tauchnitz edition. For the library, though largely does not exclusively consist of fiction but includes the best poets and essayists as well.

Valuable Mud

The mud dredged from the bottom of San Francisco Bay by the state Harbor Commission is soft, sticky, blue-black stuff, and is almost like a paint. It costs the Harbor Commission something like 15 cents per cubic yard to dig and dump this mud into the deep waters of the bay. In the oil industry some good material has been needed to seal oil wells, line oil reservoirs, etc., and it is found that this bay mud is suited to this purpose. The mud is taken from the ships and shipped to the oil fields, where it is sold for something like $130 a carload. The demand has exceeded the supply.

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LIQUOR SHIPS SAFE THREE MILES OUT

Legal Snarl Over Prohibition Enforcement Arises as Department of Justice Takes Up Seizure of British Rum Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Complications of an international character in connection with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act loomed up yesterday as the Department of Justice took up the question of law involved in the seizure by the Coast Guard cutter Seneca, of the British-owned schooner Henry L. Marshall, which engaged in the liquor traffic outside the three-mile limit.

Department of Justice officials, while not questioning the fact that the British ship engaged in the booze traffic and acted as a feeder for the fleet of motorboats plying the liquor business between her and the shore, were seriously concerned with the international aspect of the question and the possible raising of the issue that the Coast Guard authorities committed a violation of international law in the seizure of the schooner.

The Department of Justice is concerning itself with the international aspect of the affair and is looking for a way out of making the seizure of the vessel an incident which might bring protest from Great Britain. No protest has so far arrived and there is strong belief in some quarters that once the British Government realizes that the ship in question, even though outside the three-mile limit, was aiding and abetting the violation of American laws, it will be slow to cause trouble for the coast guard or the prohibition authorities.

Seneca Exceeded Rights

However, the Department of Justice is concerned with the legal end of the matter and the indications are that the department leans backward to the view that the Seneca exceeded the rights of the United States in the seizure in question, although it is freely admitted that no affront whatever to the British Government was intended.

Col. Guy D. Goff, acting Attorney-General, in the absence of Harry M. Daugherty, issued notice yesterday to William Hayward, federal district attorney at New York, to come to Washington for a general conference with the Department of Justice relative to the issue of seizing foreign ships plying the liquor traffic outside the three-mile limit, fixed as the high seas under international law.

Colonel Goff was particularly perturbed by statements attributed to Mr. Hayward, to the effect that the United States is prepared to seize ships of any nationality that engage in the smuggling of liquor into this country from anchorages outside American harbors. The weight of international authority, Colonel Goff said, is against such seizure and search, except in time of war or on the assumption that a suspicious vessel is engaged in piratical work.

Serious Question at Issue

While Colonel Goff was seriously perturbed, the prohibition authorities were not less perturbed for a different reason. Should the high seas immunity be granted to "rum" vessels, it would intensify a situation that has already caused one of the great difficulties of enforcement, namely the infesting of American coasts by feeder ships supplying loads of liquor from various parts of the world and particularly from the Bahamas.

The question of ownership of the Henry L. Marshall has not been quite cleared up. It is true that the vessel was transferred to British registry several months ago. She was formerly a Massachusetts vessel sailing out of Gloucester. The Shipping Board gave its O. K. to the transfer but it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the vessel was purchased on behalf of American interests that saw huge profits in feeder ships and immunity in foreign registry.

No British Protest

"I can scarcely believe that District Attorney Hayward would have made the statements attributed to him without consultation with the department," said Colonel Goff, "and thus far the department has not been put in possession of the details of the seizure."

Department of Justice officials were inclined also to the belief that the British Government might protest the seizure, but in advance of formal protest were loath to express an opinion on the probable course of this country. The State Department has received no intimation from the British Embassy regarding a protest.

The conference between Colonel Goff and District-Attorney Hayward doubtless will pave the way for the formation of a policy to be pursued in connection with foreign "rum" runners that infest the Atlantic coast.

Smugglers to Be Taken

Liquor Ships Not to Be Tolerated Even Outside Harbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Seizure by the United States Coast Guard of the Henry B. Marshall, a ship of alleged British registry, whose owner is represented as a resident of the Bahamas, with what was said to be $140,000 worth of contraband whisky, has brought from the office of the United States District Attorney here the statement that the government will seize ships of any nationality which may anchor outside a United States harbor and engage in the smuggling of liquor, and that the government will not hesitate to seek the arrest of conspirators against the laws of this country, no matter where found.

In the case of the Henry B. Marshall, which was brought into this port after many reports of liquor smuggling along this coast, it is said that inquiry has not shown that the alleged conspiracy was hatched in this district. The captain and mate, who escaped when the ship was seized, are being sought.

The ship is charged with having sold the liquor to customers in small boats off Montauk. Before further action is taken, it is understood that conferences will be held with the British Embassy in Washington, as well as an inquiry by customs officials.

Warrants for arrest of the officers and crew of the ship were issued yesterday, charging violation of the Volstead act and attempts to defraud the government of customs; also accused are John G. Crossland, called an Atlantic City millionaire; William F. McCoy, described as owner of the ship, and a Dr. Holden, whose whereabouts is unknown.

Anti-Beer Bill Next

Senator Sterling Succeeds in Bringing Measure Before Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Without so much as a preliminary struggle, prohibition leaders yesterday succeeded in clearing the way in the Senate for the early passage of the Willis-Campbell anti-beer measure.

With the controversial bill firmly and squarely before the Senate, the leaders of both factions were marshaling their forces preparatory to the final Senate vote which Thomas Sterling, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expects will be taken not later than Monday.

Prohibition leaders scored a distinct parliamentary victory yesterday in getting the anti-beer bill before the Senate. Only by unanimous consent can it be laid aside or sidetracked for other business, supposing it might be. With its supporters watchfully guarding its interests there is not the slightest possibility now of its failure unless an unexpected majority sends it back to the committee.

The plans of the prohibition leaders were carefully pre-arranged. To insure the removal of any obstacle that might lie in the way of a motion to proceed with consideration of the anti-beer legislation, Senator Sterling gained the assent of proponents of anti-grain gambling legislation to withhold their demand for action on their measure until later. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, an ardent prohibitionist, who happens to be in charge of this bill, readily gave his consent upon being assured that he would have the right of way after passage of the anti-beer legislation.

Senator Wadsworth Alone

With this obstacle removed, Senator Sterling asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed with consideration of the prohibition bill, immediately after it had passed the Administration's substitute for the farm products export bill.

James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, alone interposed when the motion was offered. Beyond characterizing the legislation as "that most remarkable bill," he stated he would not object, provided Senator Sterling would allow the Senate to adjourn so as to permit transaction of other business during the morning hour today.

Under this agreement the bill will come up again in the Senate this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Owing to the short length of time for debate and the fact that the Senate probably will not be in session tomorrow, Senator Sterling is of the opinion that the vote on passage will come on Monday.

"Sanctity of the Home"

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri and one of the leaders in the fight against the Willis-Campbell bill, was the only speaker. He offered an amendment imposing a fine of $10,000 and five years' imprisonment upon any prohibition agent guilty of depriving citizens of their constitutional rights in enforcing the law. After a vigorous protest against "further encroachments upon the Constitution," Senator Reed left his amendment in the hands of his friends, as he was compelled to leave the city.

"Congress and the courts have gone so far," said Senator Reed, "that the Constitution is about to be repealed by process of legislative chicanery." Senator Reed urged that some member of the Senate, in his absence, demand a record vote on the amendment so as to reveal to the country those senators who were voting against "protecting the legal rights of citizens" and the "sanctity of the home."

Senator Reed's arguments against the anti-beer measure showed clearly that opponents of the legislation will follow the usual method of attack without bringing out any new line of thought in opposition. He criticised "wrenching" of the word "beverages" so as to apply it to medicines, declaring it was beyond his power of imagination to conceive how the Constitutional amendment could be so construed.

Confident of holding a majority vote in the Senate, the prohibition leaders are content to allow their opponents to waste words in futile effort. They are just as confident of beating any motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Passage of the bill in the Senate Monday would pave the way for early final action, since prohibition leaders in the House are ready to assist toward this end in every possible way.

WOMAN FOR MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW ALBANY, Indiana—Mrs. Lillie Kurfess won the Democratic nomination for Mayor in the city primary election here. Mrs. Kurfess, who is a widow, defeated her opponent by a large majority. This is the first time in the history of the city that a party ticket has been headed by a woman.

LABOR SHOULD NOT JOIN IN POLITICS

English Engineer Warns of Political Control by Labor—Terms of Coal Strike Give Men 83 Per Cent of the Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Labor is too greatly concerned in all our lives to be made a political question, and the greatest danger that could come to industry in the United States would be to have an independent Labor Party, such as exists in Great Britain," said Sir George Croydon Marks, an English engineer, in an address before the Rotary Club of New York yesterday.

"This is my twenty-first visit to the United States, and I have traveled several thousand miles since I arrived, with my eyes open to the condition of industry, and it is my impression that industry is now going through a critical process of readjustment, comparable to the condition that began seven years ago.

"The man who shuts his eyes to the importance of the steps now being taken, if not a coward, is at least not in a position to do his best work, the kind of work that will bring us back to the position we stood in before the war. There is no cause for pessimism, because the world, after devoting 222 weeks to the business of munitions and killing, has failed to get back to its former position in the 184 weeks since the armistice period. The pessimist has lost his perspective and is without knowledge of the need to take heart and courage to remedy the difficulties in which the war has left us.

Labor Not Sufficient

"Labor and industry should be synonymous. The fruits and products of the earth are of no value until labor has made them of use, even if it is only a question of picking or caring for them. The process always begins by the application of labor and it should be so recognized. Any man who thinks labor lower than his own work is either a fanatic or devoid of knowledge.

"But labor alone is not sufficient. If industry were based on Labor only the life of the man who works would be a mere hand to mouth existence. Labor is tied to Capital, to lift it above this condition. This brings commerce and organized industry.

"We hear a lot about a disarmament conference, intended to bring peace. But what is being done to end that greater war that is being fought in every civilized country now, in every city of this country? The conflict between master and man, between employer and employee, is a menace to the whole civilized world, and it is a war in our own industries. There are millions of men who could work but who will not, while others want work and cannot find it. There is suspicion and want of trust and sympathy between employer and employee. The former trust has been shattered and cannot easily be brought together.

Cooperation Needed

"It is not by legislation, by order, that this may be remedied, but by letting each man see his work from the standpoint of the other fellow. The advertisement, 'Hands wanted,' is a part of the mistake. The employer must realize that when he deals with labor he wants men, not hands, and that hands are not the only thing to be applied for.

"To have any restoration of conditions, workers and employers must stand together without any question of position, soldiers in one great victory. It is the army of industry that keeps the nation alert and abreast of the times. We cannot live by building battleships, but only as an industrial nation, in fellowship, man to man.

"We have just won a great victory in England. A great trades union attempted to ignore Capital. It thought it controlled the necessary industry. It announced that it would consider only its own wages. It did not matter if people had to pay more than was right for the commodity. They issued a challenge to parliamentary government. What happened? The people set their backs to the wall, and made it clear that they did not intend to allow Labor to control any industry.

Men's Share of Profit

"That battle cost the people of England nearly £3,000,000, but they won and brought about a new vista of prosperity for industry. The men went back on terms they could have had without a strike. Those terms made the earnings of the men dependent upon the amount of work they did to promote the success of the business. After deducting the estimated overhead of the business with a minimum wage lower than they could expect to live on, the men were to receive 83 per cent of the balance, while the employer receives the other 17 per cent. Now all are satisfied and the war has brought a better notion. The trades unions have learned that they must never try to take control, while the nation has learned that Labor should never have been permitted to establish itself as a separate party.

"In the United States the situation is better. In your Congress there are, to my personal knowledge, 15 men who are members of labor unions, but each of them came to Congress not as a Labor candidate but selected by the voters of one of your national political parties."

SALE OF WESTERN TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington — The Washington national forest sold 24,540,000 feet of timber in the fiscal year just ended, according to an annual report by the supervisor, C. H. Park, Bellingham. This is just one of several forests in the State. It extends in Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomis counties. The money taken in for the timber was $42,479. This is the biggest cut in the history of the forest. Of the money received, $10,619 goes to the three counties for school maintenance; $4247 goes to the State for road work, and the remaining 65 per cent, or $27,611, is taken by the Treasury Department for forest service expenses.

RAILWAYS SHOULD HAVE ONE CONTROL

Union of Interstate Commerce Commission and Labor Board Advised by New York Banker —Lighter Taxes Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Coordination of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Labor Board as parts of one body was urged by President Elliott C. McDougal of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, in a speech yesterday before the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, at their convention here. Mr. McDougal is president of the state bank division of the American Bankers Association. He urged this as a means toward ameliorating railway troubles.

"The power to regulate wages and the power to regulate passenger fares and freight rates should be under one control," said Mr. McDougal. "Then, should it become necessary to raise wages, fares and freight rates could be raised to meet them, when necessary. Should it become necessary to reduce fares and freight rates, then wages could be reduced and the question could be properly determined only by cooperation by the commission and the board.

"To continue these two bodies as entirely independent organizations, one with the power to regulate wages, and not in any way obliged to consider their relation to revenue, and the other with the power to regulate fares and freight rates and not in any way obliged to consider their relation to wages, is evidently unsound, and is bound to cause constant mischief and to prolong the present depression."

Bad Times Ahead

The McDougal address, entitled "The Present Depression; How Can Congress Help?" was a strong appeal to Congress to reduce taxation and expenditures, failing which the banker forecasted a winter under the "worst conditions that this country has known in this generation."

"Wages will continue to fall, unemployment probably will increase, men, women and children will be cold and hungry," he said. "Nothing but the realization by Congress that the chief cause prolonging the present depression is its own inaction regarding taxation and reduction of government expenditures; that no other legislation even approaches in importance such legislation, or will save this country from a real calamity this winter; that it, too, may soon be too late; only the realization of this, followed by prompt action will save the situation."

The banker's concrete suggestions were the reduction of taxation to encourage business and the reduction of expenditure.

"Business cannot fully revive," he said, "until all but those who never work are working hard and full time. We must have the greatest possible production and the greatest possible merchandising turnover. These cannot be had without reasonable prices. Reasonable prices cannot be had without greatly reduced taxation. The margin between reasonable prices and taxation must be sufficient to induce every one to work."

Equitable Taxes Needed

"Taxation that does not realize its burdens and spread them proportionately over all lines of busines and all classes will 'kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.' If business enterprises are killed, they can neither pay adequate taxes to the Government nor good wages to employees."

Providing reasonable economy be exercised in every other governmental expenditure, Mr. McDougal thought that the taxation necessary to pay the interest on the present national debt of $14,000,000,000, exclusive of foreign obligations, plus the ordinary expense of the Government, need not be nearly so heavy as it is today. He was opposed to trying to pay off anything on the principal of the national debt for from three to five years hence. He believed the Government should refund its floating debt, which in large part is being carried by banks which are in turn carried by the federal reserve bank. He believed this debt should be converted into bonds attractive to the general public and should be gradually absorbed by them.

Of the federal reserve bank system, he said: "The federal reserve system will not allow any good bank to fail. Because of this there is very slight possibility of a purely financial panic. If one should occur it would probably be if very short duration. The system is a solid foundation on which to build future prosperity."

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company
Florists
Landscape Architects and Contractors
General Offices:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing
Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 6400 Hiland PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRITISH INTERESTS SEEK COMPROMISE

Definite Offers Made in Hope of Paving Way to Definite Understanding on Division of Egyptian Cotton Cargoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —While holding out against the full demands made by the United States Shipping Board regarding the division of Egyptian cotton transportation to this country, British shipping interests which in former years controlled the trade and were the only ones in position to give the facilities, have made definite offers to compromise the differences and to pave the way to a definite understanding.

The United States Shipping Board, which is forcing the issue and threatening to bring the "full influence" of the Government to bear on the controversy, with the additional weapon of a "rate war," already begun with the lowering of insurance rates, made public on Wednesday a summary of results of the conference held in London on Tuesday at which Capt. Frank Ferris put forward the contentions of the Shipping Board for a 'fair share" of the cotton movement.

Offers from British Lines

The principal British lines of shipping participated in the parley and offered to accord to the American shipping operators 50 per cent of the direct movement from Alexandria to the United States, but refused to allow American ships to participate in the indirect movement, that is the reshipment of cotton to the United States from British ports, principally from Liverpool. Two of the biggest British lines, the Morse and the Cunard companies, felt that American demands were "excessive" and the Prince and Ellerman companies joined in offering the compromise.

Officials of the Shipping Board are determined to insist on settling for American ship operators 50 per cent of the reshipment transportation as well as 50 per cent of the direct movement. A cable message was dispatched to Captain Ferris yesterday, outlining American minimum demands as 50 per cent at least of both direct and indirect transportation to the United States. The cablegram was sent through the Department of State to Captain Ferris through the American Embassy in London.

Message from London

Following is a paraphrase of the able message received by the Shipping Board:

"At a meeting in London August 2, the following representatives of the British conference lines were present, in addition to Captain Ferris, representing the United States Shipping Board: Morse Line, Prince Line, Cunard Line and Ellerman Line.

"The British lines, especially Morse and Cunard, felt that our demands were excessive. They, however, agreed to release to the United States Shipping Board not less than 50 per cent of the traffic moving direct from Alexandria to United States, but declined to allow Shipping Board vessels to participate in the indirect movement. However, it was felt that they had misunderstood our proposals on this part, as our desire was also to participate to the extent of not less than 50 per cent from port of transshipment in the United Kingdom and the port of destination in the United States. Our demand with respect to participation in the latter movement is so eminently fair that we are quite certain that even the opposition of the Cunard Line and the Morse Line will be withdrawn when they more fully understand the equity of our demands."

Advertising Activities

All operators of United States Shipping Board vessels have been requested by the board to send representatives to Washington for an advertising conference to be held with Vice-President W. J. Love and other operating officials, beginning on Monday, August 22.

This is a preliminary step toward coordinating and increasing the efficiency of the various advertising activities of the board and the operators.

In the last fiscal year the board has paid the advertising bills of a total of 155 operators. This number was reduced to 118. In excess of $500,000 was spent on these accounts. In addition the board during the year has published on its own account advertising to the amount of $150,000.

In the conference the experience and ideas of all the operators will be drawn upon in the formulation of a program to eliminate duplication of effort and produce the greatest possible results in freight and passenger business for United States ships.

AIRSHIP ZR-2 READY FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

World's Largest Rigid Airship Designed by British Admiralty for the United States Navy Will Start Atlantic Trip Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —All plans have been completed by the Navy Department for the starting of the trans-Atlantic flight on August 25 by the biggest rigid airship ever constructed, the dirigible ZR-2, designed by the British Admiralty and constructed for the United States Navy at Howden, England, from where the gigantic airship will sail on the second such trip from Europe to America.

A flight similar to that which the ZR-2 will make was successfully accomplished in July, 1919, by the British R-34. The destination of the new dirigible is Lakehurst, New Jersey, where a huge hangar house is being constructed with a 115-foot steel mooring mast for outside anchorage.

The ZR-2 is a much larger type of lighter-than-air ship than the R-34. It is 695 feet in length, that is, 50 feet longer than the R-34. It has a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet, as compared with 2,000,000 feet for the R-34. Its cruising radius is 5600 miles with a speed of between 50 and 60 miles, and under normal conditions it has a total lifting power of 83 tons. The driving power is composed of six two-bladed propellers driven by six Sunbeam engines of 350 horsepower, a total horsepower of 2100. It will carry a personnel of 33 officers and men of the United States Navy under the command of Commander L. H. Maxfield.

Leaving Howden, where she was built, the ZR-2, will be heavily loaded, carrying her full capacity of fuel, and, in order to prevent loss of gas and to conserve ballast, will fly at a low altitude. As she proceeds to sea she will climb to a higher altitude which it is expected will be maintained until the American shore is reached.

In July, 1919, it took the British airship, the R-34, 108 hours and 12 minutes to reach Hazelhurst Field, New York, from East Fortune, Scotland. The ZR-2, which is faster than the R-34, should make the trip in less time, provided the westerly winds are not too strong. During this time of the year the winds across the Atlantic are from the west, and blow with a strength of from 15 to 20 miles an hour, but in spite of this handicap, which retard the ships, it is thought that the ZR-2 will have plenty of gasoline to spare when she reacher the Atlantic coast.

The design of the ZR-2 was decided upon by the British Admiralty in the spring of 1918. Construction was begun at Messrs. Short Brothers' works at Cardington in November, 1918. In April, 1920, the works at Cardington were taken over by the Air Ministry, and the greater part of the work of construction of the ZR-2 has been carried out since that date. The history of the airship up to date may, therefore, be summarized by saying that it was designed by the Admiralty, begun by Messrs. Short Brothers, and completed by the Air Ministry.

WAGE CUT ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Massachusetts—Following a conference between employees and the management of the local plant of the General Electric Company for discussion of operating problems, it was announced that a reduction in wages, varying according to skill, will become effective for 12,000 workers.

FEDERAL TURNOVER TAX IS PROPOSED

Chamber of Commerce Suggests Program to Congress—Asks Repeal of Excess Profits and War Excise Levies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Enactment of a general federal turnover tax on all business transactions is the central feature of the taxation program prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by a referendum to its membership, it is announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The suggestions epitomized in the program submitted to Congress are the result of a nation-wide query to the membership of the national organization.

In common with practically all business and commercial organizations and associations, the chamber asks the repeal of the excess-profits tax. It also urges the removal of war excise taxes, including levies on transportation, communication and in relation to particular business. The revenue, essential to the government and lost through the repeal of these levies, could, the chamber suggests, be raised through a tax on all turnovers.

Turning to the income tax the chamber's program asks the decentralization of administration of this form of taxation, and urges ascertainment by the government of any tax based on income before payment. Establishment of a court, or courts, of tax appeals, independent and entirely divorced from the Department of the Treasury, is proposed.

With regard to the mechanics of levying taxes, the chamber program suggests that "net losses and inventory losses in any taxable year cause redetermination of taxation on income of the previous year." It asks that in cases of an exchange of property "of a like or similar nature," be considered merely as a replacement.

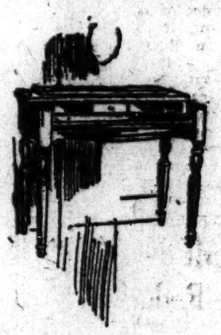
According to the proposals, gains from the sale of the capital assets of a commercial enterprise should be subject to lower rates of taxation than income realized from business, or from any other current activities. In the future, the chamber urges, income from any new issues of securities, which lawfully may be made subject to taxation, be taxable to stop, at least, the volume of tax free securities which are diverting money from taxable enterprise.

With regard to Americans abroad, the chamber proposes that resident American citizens in foreign countries be exempted from the American tax upon income derived abroad and not remitted to the United States. It is calculated that this change would remove some of the obstacles to successful competition in foreign fields. It is explained that the present operation of the American tax acts in many cases to penalize the American in commerce abroad.

"The referendum which has just closed," says the Boston Chamber of Commerce, "was in effect supplemental to the referendum taken in the winter on taxation. The earlier referendum was important in fixing the national chamber's position upon many questions, but it did not produce a definite result with respect to sales taxes. A conclusion to discussion among the chamber's membership on sales taxes has now been reached, with an unmistakable declaration for a sales tax and with designation of the general turnover tax as the type that is widely favored."

DES MOINES WITHOUT STREET CAR SERVICE

DES MOINES, Iowa—Conveyances of every description were pressed into service on Des Moines streets yesterday to provide transportation for thousands of workers following the cessation of street car service at midnight. Des Moines street cars were in the barns, in accordance with a federal court order ordering traffic suspension because the car company was unable to meet its obligations.



Mahogany
Spinet Desk
45.00
Colonial Spinet Desk in Antique Mahogany, large drawer, top 20x36 inches.
THE ROSENBAUM CO
PITTSBURGH, PA.

August clearing days
Prior to the inrush of the new autumn goods, every department clears out the broken lines, odd lots and surplus—and it's a good time to "pick up" choice things at very little prices.
Boggs & Buhl.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The August Sales
Furs—Furniture—Bedding
Complete stocks of choice new things to choose from, and lower prices than at any other time in the six months.
JOSEPH HORNE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MR. FORD'S BARGE CANAL PROJECT

Plan to Ship Finished Product From Detroit and Raw Material on Return Trip in Motor Barges Causes Keen Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Henry Ford's latest announcement that he would utilize the New York barge canal for shipment of his products between Detroit and New York city has aroused the keenest interest among those who are aware of the repeated instances in which, acting with entire freedom from big money interests of the country, he has accomplished feats which reflect sheer business ability and independence.

Publication recently of the Ford interview given in Detroit in which he is said to have described the manner in which he turned down the efforts of Wall Street practically to coerce him into accepting a loan, aroused considerable comment here. Energetic reporters even thought they had found the banker to whom Mr. Ford, after submitting to as much of the banker's attempted interference as he could endure, is said to have handed his hat and shown the door.

This interview, reprinted broadcast throughout the country, was little more than a specific application, in perhaps greater detail, of the truth about the Ford situation as published in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor several months ago. At that time it was shown that the stories printed chiefly in financial papers that Mr. Ford was seeking a loan in Wall Street were pure myths; that Mr. Ford had no intention of obtaining such a loan, and that he had borne his business over the acute period of depression by wise business methods free from the exacting hands of the big money interests.

Director of Railways

More recently came the news that Mr. Ford's own railway, at a time when shippers are complaining of rates on other roads, has been able to reduce rates, and it has been remarked that this is because the Ford road is run as a strictly business proposition and not as a speculation.

The railway incident has even prompted a group of farmers in the west to start a movement to urge the government to do something toward turning the railways as a whole over to Mr. Ford. Whether this move is serious or not, it is believed to reflect the conviction of the average citizen that the railway business in this country could be run as Mr. Ford's road is run if it were conducted as a business.

The control of the railways is also a feature of any consideration of the latest Ford proposal with reference to the barge canal. It is known that the railways have not looked with favor upon waterways development, and it is believed that their opposition to systems which might cut under the rail rates has been especially marked in connection with the New York State barge canal.

Barge Canal Project

Built at great expense to the State, this waterway has never been utilized to an extent anywhere near its capacity, although its advocates have been tireless in singing its praises. Now comes Mr. Ford with the announcement that he is to use it and it is believed that whatever success he may find in its use may be reflected in increased demand for its facilities among other shippers.

At the office in this city of Frank M. Williams, state engineer and surveyor, in charge of the canal, it was said yesterday that it was yet too soon to determine the full effect of the Ford decision, but it was believed that it would have an important influence on other large shippers. A number of shippers, chiefly of grain have already begun to use the canal, and there is an increasing tendency to regard the waterway, now that it is finished, as a valuable adjunct to the railways in time of great demand for shipping facilities.

Barges Usually Towed

It was thought that Mr. Ford's plan to build his own motor barges would also have an important effect. Until now all barges in the canal have been towed, and if Mr. Ford operates through the Lakes and the canal under his own power, without trans-shipment, he will not only lower his operating cost, but easily equal or better the time between Detroit and New York by railway, and the question of delays in transit would be settled. His barges would have to be of a particular height and style, as the terminals at Buffalo were built with the idea that all cargoes would be trans-shipped there, and fixed bridges were constructed rather than removable structures.

The Interways Line, the grain line just established, has been able to overcome this by special construction, building barges about 250 feet long, instead of the usual 100 feet and operating through to Duluth. So far the main problem for these lines has been to obtain return cargoes, and Mr. Ford's plan to carry raw materials on the return trip and the finished product to New York may influence other manufacturers in the middle west to do the same.

Canal Not Utilized

To overcome the difficulty of obtaining cargoes both east and west, several steps have been taken by the state engineer. To overcome the influence of the railways, who naturally prefer grain shipments in their elevators which come over the railways rather than the canal, the engineer has had constructed an elevator in Brooklyn which has already improved the situation. The terminals, of which seven are now in full operation in New York, are also of assistance in collecting return cargoes and already there is a steady, though slow increase in shipments both ways. The present capacity of the canal is about 10,000,000 tons a year, with a maximum capacity of nearly double that. But so far the canal traffic is only about 2,000,000 tons. The season may have something to do with this; it is about seven months.

As far as opportunity to ship is concerned, it will be an easy matter to take care of cargoes as soon as shippers show signs of utilizing the canal. Another line, the New York Canal and Great Lakes Corporation, has been organized to take over the government barges which have been used in the canal during the past year. The situation also involves the willingness of shippers to disregard the propaganda which has been used in opposition to the canal, in regard to the depth, clearance, etc. The maintenance of the canal requires constant care, but the canal authorities are vigilant on this point.

WAGE REDUCTIONS FOR CITY PRINTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Baggagemen, train callers, janitors, matrons, porters and other employees of the New York Central Railroad have accepted without protest a second wage reduction amounting to about one-half of the 15 or 20 per cent cut made recently. They still are receiving 50 per cent higher wages than they did four years ago and work an 8-hour instead of a 12-hour day, as then.

More than 100 publishers have joined in an agreement to demand a reduction of wages paid to printers. A resolution adopted by the National Publishers Association and submitted to the Association of New York Employing Printers pointed out that the reductions already effected by arbitration were not proportionate to the easing up of living conditions, and that the contract with Typographical Union No. 6 carries on the peak prices paid for labor until October 1, 1921. The resolution says that it is deemed necessary that the scale now being paid be reduced at that time and that there shall be a further reduction with all unions in the scale, and urges that an arbitration contract to prevent a possible strike be put into operation pending an agreement, provided a new scale cannot at once be determined upon.

It was stated that one-fifth of the magazines of the country were published in New York city; that the Curtis Company of Philadelphia had established an open shop, that Boston was on the 48-hour week open shop basis, and that New York is today the only 44-hour week city maintaining peak prices in wages.

DECREASE NOTED IN EMPLOYERS' DEMAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Decrease of 22 per cent under the June, 1921, figure in the number of orders from employers and the number of positions reported filled is announced in the July report of public employment office of the State Department of Labor and Industries. The falling off from the totals of July, 1920, also shows a larger percentage. Demand for mercantile and clerical workers is reported to have been small with the supply in excess of the demand. Carpenters, painters and roofers have been largely in demand, and the requests for plumbers have been difficult to fill, the report says. The only work where the demand exceeds the supply in a marked degree is in household help, the office declaring that "housework girls continue at a premium, there being five employers to every girl calling at the office."

PADEREWSKI SELLING AMERICAN PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—Ignace Ian Paderewski is selling his property in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties under the auction hammer, the proceeds to go to the relief of his native land.

The Paderewski ranch property is valued at about $300,000, but this appraisement covers only the San Luis Obispo property, which is located in the Cold River Cañon, five miles west of Paso Robles, and includes 142 acres of almonds, 12 acres of walnuts, and 2390 acres of undeveloped land, with large water resources.

SHIP CASE IN FEDERAL COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When counsel for the company yesterday withdrew objection to transference of the case to the state court, injunction proceedings brought by the United States Mail Steamship Company to restrain the United States Shipping Board from seizing the nine board ships held by the company under contract, were transferred permanently to the federal court. No date was set for the hearing on the temporary injunction. The company will seek court action to compel the board to arbitrate. The company claims arbitration is provided for in the contract.

COMPETITION FORCES CUT

PORTLAND, Maine—Decreased patronage resulting in necessarily decreased schedules due to competition with motor cars has extended to the street railways, according to an announcement of curtailment by the Cumberland County Power & Light Company. Incident to the publication of the schedule change, company officials assert that one of the leading reasons for curtailment is the practice of private owners of automobiles in carrying people waiting for trolley cars of the city.

MR. FORD'S WEEKLY WINS INJUNCTION

Pending Final Hearing The Dearborn Independent May Carry on Street and Stand Sales Free of Police Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — A preliminary injunction against C. C. FitzMorris, superintendent of police of this city, to end police interference with the street sale of The Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly, was issued here yesterday by Judge Ira Ryner of the circuit court of Cook County. It was ruled, in issuing the injunction, that the ordinance under which the police claim to have acted was unreasonable, and that it appeared the Independent was discriminated against because of certain so-called anti-Jewish articles.

Plaintiff was required to give bond of $5000 in case damages should be incurred by the city as the result of any disturbances resulting from the renewed unrestricted sale of the paper. Counsel for the Independent pointed to the fact that similar injunctions had been issued in Cleveland and St. Louis and no trouble had resulted.

That the city will file an answer to the injunction and fight the matter to a finish was the declaration made by J. W. Breen, assistant corporation counsel, when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If it were made permanent," said Mr. Breen, "it would knock out one of our pet city ordinances. We will not stand for it."

He also criticized the judge for allowing attorneys for the Independent to amend their bill in court.

Pending the final hearing of the case, The Dearborn Independent is now protected against police action, and may carry on its sales either by free lance criers on the streets, or on the corner news stands.

In his opinion, expressed previous to the signing of the order, Judge Ryner said that only one of three ordinances cited had any application to The Dearborn Independent. This was the one prohibiting the sale on the corner news stands in the Loop District of any publications other than daily newspapers, which he ruled was unreasonable in that it discriminated against weeklies, bi-weeklies and monthlies.

This was the ordinance that the plaintiff showed was not enforced impartially, as a wide variety of weeklies and monthlies are regularly sold on these stands without interference, and many of them are published outside of this city.

A. R. Shannon, one of the attorneys for the Independent, declared that all three of these ordinances were invalid, spasmodically enforced, and were used as political weapons.

It was necessary for Attorney Shannon to amend the bill to show that P. W. Johnson, newspaper distributor, plaintiff in the suit, had a substantial interest to protect, and that the boys who were arrested were in his employ. Judge Ryner also insisted that it was unnecessary to name Mayor W. H. Thompson, as a defendant, as it would be sufficient to restrain Superintendent FitzMorris. These were the amendments that the corporation counsel criticized, saying that the bill should have stood or fallen as it was.

RAILWAY WORKERS SEEK INFORMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That railway employees are seeking wages rather than agreeing to any reduction, is evident in three requests for information made by the four railway brotherhoods, and the Switchmen's Union, to railway executives of eastern lines at a conference in the office of E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley road here. These questions will be referred to a conference of railway presidents next week.

The unions inquired whether operating officials of the railways would restore the wage rates in effect on July 30, 1921; if all demands for further decreases would be withdrawn, and if all demands for the elimination of time and one-half for overtime, and radical schedule revision would be withdrawn and not pressed again for a stated period.

The executives made no formal reply but pointed out that an affirmative answer would mean a wage increase of about 12 per cent at a time when wages were going down and an assumption that no further decreases would be warranted by further deductions in the cost of living; and that granting the overtime request would mean taking the matter out of the hands of the Labor Board and also violating agreements of the men with their roads.

CHEAPER MILK UP TO DAIRYMEN

Agriculturist Says That the Dairyman's Responsibility Is to Make Production Cheaper, Not to Raise Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts—The real problem before the dairyman today is not How much can I get for a quart of milk? but, How cheaply can I produce a quart of milk? declared Fred Rasmussen, secretary of agriculture in Pennsylvania, while addressing dairymen during farmers' week at Massachusetts Agricultural College. Higher prices have often been followed by rapidly increasing production costs, he pointed out, it having happened also in other industries than agriculture.

Organizations of dairymen do not exist to boost prices, Mr. Rasmussen reminded the farmers. "In the thoughts of many people there is a misconception of the function of such bodies," he continued. "If their purpose was solely to control the price of milk they would soon fail. Farmers' organizations cannot control prices because of the impracticability of controlling production. Whether or not a commodity is marketed by a producers' association, the same business laws will govern distribution and sale. The price will still react according to the laws of supply and demand. All that can be expected of such an organization is that it obtain for its clients—the producers—the best price that economic conditions make possible.

"The past year has shown it is not possible at all times to receive cost of production for farm products. There is not always a definite relation with production cost and selling price."

That a serious situation obtains in the dairy industry was the feeling of practically all the spokesmen of the farmers during farmers' week, and they saw no likelihood of improvement except through their own enterprise in carrying out the entire process of getting their milk to the consumer. They predicted that the growth of producers' dairy companies would mean a more prosperous agriculture but higher quality and more reasonably priced milk to a greater number of consumers than would ever be possible while private dealers handled the milk supply.

Conspicuous examples of successful effort on the part of milk producers to cut down marketing costs and realize a greater return for themselves while at the same time they supply the consumer at a less cost by handling every step in the milk supply themselves, were pointed out by various speakers. It is a movement that is fast spreading to other cities, and a number of producers who are members of these organizations were present at the Amherst meetings.

The dairymen gave a good deal of attention to the wide margin between dealers' prices to the consumer and the return to the producer to the quart of milk. As much money stays with the dealer, they say, as is paid to the farmer on a quart of milk and the farmer, out of his half, pays transportation, rent on his cans, country hauling and furthermore has to stand the loss on all "surplus," that is, the unsold milk which remains in the dealer's hand either through "overproduction" or "underconsumption."

Letting fences run down, selling hay off the farm and other phases of poor management were given as the chief causes for abandoned farms, by Dr. J. W. Suelke, who urged that more stock be raised in New England. He saw much need and considerable opportunity for the increase of herds in this section. The quality of Massachusetts grazing, he asserted, was of a very superior grade.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—The submarine S-12 was launched at the navy yard here yesterday. The S-12 is 235 feet long and of 900 tons displacement. She is the last but one of the S class to be constructed by the navy, the final one, the S-13, being on the ways.

MR. HARDING SEES FUTURE OF PEACE

President Tells New Hampshire Audience Conference Promises an "International Agreement That Would End Wars"

LANCASTER, New Hampshire — Confident that American institutions are more firmly implanted than ever before, and that in the near future America's example will lead all the nations to permanent peace was expressed by President Warren G. Harding yesterday in an address at a welcome demonstration in Lancaster.

The coming disarmament conference, the President said, "gave promise of an international agreement that would end wars and turn the attention of mankind to constructive and beneficial pursuits." He asked for the support of the American people in the government's trial over the reconstruction period and pledged in return that the Administration would serve the nation to its highest ability.

The President's speech was delivered from his automobile in Continental Square here to a crowd of several thousands who had come to bid him welcome to the White Mountain country. Mr. Harding began his speech with a tribute to the beauties of the New Hampshire mountains and a word of personal praise for Secretary of War Weeks at whose home on Mt. Prospect here the President is taking his vacation. Mr. Weeks, the President declared, was one of the "most practical and courageous" men he had ever known in public service.

"I believe with all my heart," the Chief Executive said, "that no matter what bedims the picture, we of America have a God-given destiny to perform which nothing on earth ever will prevent. In a century and a third we of the United States have outstripped every record of civilization in the history of this world. This Republic, which had its beginnings in a little group of colonies, now is conceded the leadership of the world.

World and Warfare

"The story of the world is one stage after another of developing warfare until we of this generation have witnessed the most gigantic conflict of all time. The cost of the conflict was so great that we are coming to have a consciousness and determination that the whole development has been wrong and that acquisition by might is unjust. We of this country and all the world are resolved today that warfare ought to come to an end.

"I'm happy to bring you word that your government is doing all it can to have a conference at which the representatives of the nations can look each other in the eye and work together for a way to remove the causes of war and put an end to costly armament. I believe we shall succeed."

Referring to his conferences at Washington with leaders of various national groups the President asserted that his contact with these men had deepened his confidence in the soundness of American public opinion. He told how he had received a letter here suggesting that he "behead" all those who had more than their share of wealth and continued: "I have never believed that to be the mission of this Republic. I wonder what wealth is. I like to think of the leader in the community, of the man to whom those about him turn for counsel and advice. That's the great man of America, no matter how you measure his wealth.

Attitude of Leaders

"In the past few weeks I have had an opportunity to meet many such leaders—leaders of Capital, of Labor, and of the other groups that make up the nation. And I want to say to you that there is not one in any group who deep in his heart does not want to preserve our America and continue its onward course. Those who are suspected most sometimes are the most generous of all in their tenders of help to those in authority.

"Sometimes you think your government is not alert, but let me tell you—and I care not what party is in power—your government is always trying to serve you as best it can. You cannot be told everything that's going on—that is not a practical plan—but it is fair to tell you that your public servants are honestly, and to the best of their ability, trying to promote the fortunes of our common country.

"And I believe with all my heart this day, though we have our discouragements and our depressions, that America is more firmly founded than ever and that the things for which we stand have come to have the approval of all mankind; and I hope that before the next four years shall have expired, the things for which we stand will be so firmly rooted that mankind will give its attention to permanent peace and to the higher purposes for which we were created."

REGISTRATION UNDER NEW SECURITIES LAW

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Under the "blue sky" or fraudulent securities law, passed by the last session of the Massachusetts General Court, all brokers and salesmen of securities must be registered with the State Department of Public Utilities after August 27. The registration blanks require the statement of residence and place of business and a certificate of two citizens of the Commonwealth. The income from the registration fees of $50 for brokers and $2 for salesmen, it is estimated, will cover the expense of administering the law.

"If," says the new law, "it appears to the commission that any registrant is conducting his business in a fraudulent manner or willfully and purposely evading or seeking to nullify the provisions of this chapter, the commission, upon notice to the registrant, may make a finding, accompanied by the evidence connected therewith, to the attorney-general or to any district attorney, who shall forthwith, if in his opinion the facts warrant, file a petition either in the name of the commission or in his own name in the Supreme Judicial Court or in the Superior Court, setting forth the finding of the commission and any other facts deemed by him pertinent and material, and praying for an order restraining or enjoining the registrant from the further exercise of any right under his registration for such time as the court may order."

BUSINESS IMPROVING

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The corner of the business depression has been turned. Business is picking up steadily and factories are taking on more men daily. We have nothing to do now but continue to work faithfully and realize the fruits of the slow return to prosperity, was the substance of a statement issued to the press yesterday by presidents of three of the largest banks in New Haven.

DRY FORCES OUT OF MAYORALTY FIGHT

Entrance of Judge Haskell Into New York Campaign as Wet Advocate Will Not Draw the Anti-Saloon League Into Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Entrance of County Judge Reuben L. Haskell into the mayoralty campaign has brought from the dry forces a vigorous denial that prohibition is an issue in that contest. Judge Haskell, an avowed wet, professing dissatisfaction with the coalition group selection of Henry H. Curran to run against Tammany, has thrown his hat into the ring in the conviction that it will now be impossible for the dry forces to keep the prohibition issue out of the campaign.

But the dry leaders insist that there is no such thing as a prohibition issue in this campaign, and that no one can inject this issue into the fight. With the Eighteenth Amendment a part of the Constitution, and with the Mullen-Gage act providing for enforcement of prohibition in this State, it is argued that the attempt to make the dry issue a political football in this campaign is obviously an attempt to deceive the voters.

The voters are reminded by the drys that any candidate taking the mayor's oath of office must swear to uphold the dry law, that no mayor can change it in any way, and that a mayor who violates his oath of office is liable to impeachment.

The Anti-Saloon League has made no effort to determine the choice of any nominee, and will make no declaration, recommendation or effort in behalf of the election of any candidate. At its office yesterday, it was stated that it would not be "teased or tricked into becoming an excuse for the injection of the dry issue for any candidate whose sole qualification is that he is wet in sympathy, but at present dry in fact."

For the league to inject such an issue merely to put itself in evidence and demonstrate that it is still working, it was said, would be to "sink to the level of the most despicable type of wet politicians, which it declines to do."

WASHINGTON LEADS IN APPLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington — Advance sheets from the Census Bureau reports show that the State of Washington has become the banner State of the Union in the production of apples. Its production in bushels for 1920 exceeded that of New York, its nearest rival, by 50 per cent, and that of California by 75 per cent. While the production of apples in New York exceeded 14,300,000 bushels, the State of Washington reached the enormous production of upward of 21,500,000 bushels. The report shows that in the Pacific states in 1920, Washington had 7,964,000 fruit trees of bearing age, Oregon 3,315,000, California 3,218,000, and Idaho 2,380,000.

CAMPING GOODS
At Reduced Prices

	Was	Now
7x7 Ideal Tent	$37.50	$25.00
Stoll Auto Tent No. 5A	67.00	52.00
Red Cross Chair	2.50	1.50
Red Cross Table	2.00	1.50
Chair, No. 470	2.00	1.50
Sabic Motor Tent	25.00	20.00
Sanispoons, per pkg.	.25	.15
Khaki Blanket	7.50	4.00
Retinned Cooking Outfits	7.50	5.00
American Gas Oven	3.25	2.50

Open until 1 o'clock Saturday
Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co.
153-165 Washington St., Boston 9

Ready August 12th
Fyfe's Catalog of Fall Shoes
A post card will bring it
FYFES DETROIT

Walk-Over Boot Shops
1059 Woodward Avenue
1546 Woodward Avenue
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DETROIT
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

Hand-made Blouses
The really smart blouse for street and general daytime wear is the dainty, hand-made one of French voile or batiste. They afford a wide selection for the individual taste, from the simple plain tailored blouse to quite elaborately made ones with trimmings of filet and Irish laces used with hand-drawn work and embroidery.
The prices range from $7.95 to $15
Blouse Section
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Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlewomen

The J. L. Hudson Co
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
AN IMPORTANT EVENT
Every Piece of Hudson Furniture at 1/3 off
This includes stocks in the Furniture Shop and reserves in our warehouse.
Further than this, two general price reductions on this furniture have been made previous to this 33 1-3 per cent discount now announced.
Price tags will not be changed. The 33 1-3 per cent discount will be deducted from every price at time of purchase.
This is a furniture opportunity without parallel in the history of this store.
For many people it means the opportunity of years.
Hudsons—Sixth Floor—Woodward and Farmer Street Buildings

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT
The August Fur Sale
Has started. Luxurious fur wraps will be found in this sale at about half of last year's prices.

See THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO. WHEN YOU WANT GOOD
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, Office Furniture and Supplies
Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

Kuhn's
Makers of High Grade Candies
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DETROIT, MICH.
LUNCHEON SUPPER

The Russel Co.
1320 Woodward Ave., Detroit
LADIES APPAREL
of Style and Quality at Reasonable Price

Most Everyone in Detroit Likes
MacDiarmid Candies
Freshly Cooked Every Day
7 STORES IN DETROIT

STOUT WOMEN
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in
SMART APPAREL
guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender, graceful lines. SIZES 30 to 56.
LANE BRYANT
2d Floor Washington Arcade
1537 Woodward Ave. DETROIT

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order
431 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

SPANISH TARIFF AND THE FOREIGN TRADE

New System of Rigid Import Duties Imposed by the Government Results in a Falling Off of French and English Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—A new system of tariffs has been adopted by the Spanish Government, and it is possible that certain foreign manufacturers and traders desirous of selling their goods extensively in Spain, where it is understood there is still a vast quantity of money to spend and no end of great reconstructive work to be done, may complain loudly of the check upon their enterprise and at the same time express their views upon the shortsightedness of the Spanish Government, the fact being that for the most part tariffs have gone up again instead of coming down.

These interested foreigners, however, do not look at the matter from the same point of view as the Spanish, nor do they always understand some of the more important circumstances that are operating in Spain. A party in Spain has been as much opposed to these tariff increases as anyone, and decisions have only been reached after most anxious debates spread over a long period. The new scale of tariffs is admittedly only temporary. It is pointed out that what Spain is doing is being done by other nations, and these circumstances do not permit of any other course being taken, since neither the prices of merchandise have yet been established nor have the hatreds sown by the recent war been dissipated to the extent that nations can trade in a normal commercial manner with each other. When they can do so another system of tariffs will take the place of this. The scale now adopted is one that was foreshadowed by the Finance Minister at the time when the commercial treaties were last extended, and consists of a general rise in tariffs, applying the system of the coefficients of increase according to groups of merchandise or articles.

Outcry from Elsewhere

It will be remembered that some months ago when the tariffs were first stiffened there was an outcry from England and France. The English traders said that Spain, to whose interest, political and otherwise, it ought to be to cultivate the most intimate and extensive relations possible with England, was setting up every possible barrier against her. It is stated that a few weeks ago a group of British banks took the unusual course of making representations conjointly to the Spanish Government in this matter. This was an impressive action, no doubt, but in considering the degree of its impressiveness the Spaniard of intelligence naturally asks himself whether those who make such representations are thinking most of the interests of Spain or of their own country.

Financial and commercial questions as between France and Spain have been somewhat complicated by the loan made to France by Spain toward the end of the war, and the various prorogations that, on French appeal, have been made since then, not wholly to the satisfaction of Spain, while at the same time the latter has been far from pleased by the tariff wall that France seemed to be setting up, specially against certain classes of Spanish products.

On the other hand, when Spain produced her new tariffs a few months ago France seemed to see in them a retaliation. When at the beginning of the year a decree published in the official Gazette increased from 46.75 to 47.38 per cent the supertax imposed by way of substitution for the payments in gold that are due should be obligatory in the case of customs exactions, a criticism came from France that the progressive increase of this supertax would once again weigh heavily on foreign importations and would especially cause a considerable prejudice to France on account of the low value of the franc. The French press at the same time gave prominence to a criticism in the Madrid newspaper the "Libertad," to the effect that the general raising of tariffs brought about by the Spanish Government might induce severe reprisals on the part of England. It is in such an atmosphere of suspicion that these affairs of extreme national and international importance have been arranged.

Senate Debates

The most important debates upon the subject have taken place in the Senate. There was one of them some weeks ago of a very enlightening character in which Gonzales Echevvari, speaking of the loan made to France during the war, expressed the assurance that the Spanish Government had not taken advantage of this circumstance to attempt to obtain the withdrawal or the modification of the French decree concerning import taxes on various Spanish products. On the other hand, he spoke strongly against the protectionist regime that was being practiced at the present time and which, in the particular case of textile goods, for example, struck the consumers to the extent of 325,000,000 pesetas a year. But at the same time, in the same debate, various other Senators of consequence and prestige spoke emphatically in favor of an increase in the customs tariffs in order that an intensification of Spanish production and an improvement in the conditions and means of labor might be brought about.

This latter has been a strong argument all along and becomes stronger every day when it is perceived how, in spite of advantageous circumstances, Spanish commercial, industrial and general productive effort lags so sadly, and what a heavy price is being paid for the fact. The Finance Minister on this occasion remarked that the customs tariffs, although the part they played was, of course, a highly important one, could not be regarded as constituting a universal remedy, as some seemed to think. The government, he said, only admitted protection inspired by a wise general policy, embracing a full capacity for application to circumstances. Otherwise, he added, a national industry, if it were supported by excessive customs tariffs, would be limited to satisfying the home market, which would be very far from favorable to the general interest.

New Tariff Scale

The new customs tariff scale most recently published in the Gazette lays an increase of from 10 to 70 per cent in customs dues on goods imported from countries where the exchange is much depreciated. It was suggested that this new system, the object of which was to protect Spain from excessive dumping, would to a considerable extent alleviate the disadvantages to which British goods were subjected under the previous tariff laws. On the other hand, certain other countries of much commercial consequence to Spain did not take this kind view of the new procedure. The object of the new system is to exert the greatest supercharge in the case of importations from countries where the exchange has fallen most; such countries having evidently the greatest facilities for practicing dumping on the most extensive scale.

There are definite coefficients for each class and group of the provisional tariff, and the supercharge is graduated according to these fixed coefficients. The average official quotation on the Madrid Bourse of the money of the foreign country that is being considered is taken, such quotations being published in the official Gazette at the end of each month and applying the coefficients to the difference between any particular quotation and 100, the percentage of increase to be demanded is calculated. As stated, the coefficients range from 10 to 70 per cent, according to the kind of merchandise to which they are to be applied.

It is evident that there is a certain preference given to English goods. A semi-official explanation has been circulated to the effect that the step has been taken to prevent the ever-increasing dumping of German goods on Spanish markets, the result of which is to injure Spanish national industries. By the new arrangement, countries like England and the United States, whose exchange is above the normal as compared with Spain, will pay duties in accordance with the original tariff, but must pay the difference between the value of the paper peseta and gold. If the duty is fixed at 100 pesetas on a hundredweight of a particular article, English exporters would pay 100 pesetas, together with the amount necessary to bring the payment up to gold standard. In the case of France, the difference between the franc and the peseta must be paid, and in that of Germany between the peseta and the mark, 100 of the latter being at present quoted at about 12 pesetas.

CALIFORNIANS SEEK LOWER FREIGHT COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California—That the present prohibitive freight rates to the east are threatening ruin to the ranchmen of this county was a fact brought out in a conference held here recently with Governor Stephens. In speaking of the conference, D. T. Batchelder, county farm adviser of Santa Barbara, said:

"The points made at the meeting by ranchers and fruit growers in general describe the situation in this county. In some crops we are better off than the southern part of the State, in others we are worse off. Santa Barbara did not do so badly with walnuts, but beans, lemons, oranges and olives have all been raised at a loss the past season, and that sort of thing cannot continue indefinitely."

Freight rates must be lower or many farms will have to be abandoned. The solution of this problem seems to remain with the Interstate Commerce Commission, via public opinion.

Mr. O'Neill, president of the California Vegetable Union, stated that if the present horizontal increase in freight rates from California to the middle west and Atlantic seaboard was not removed, thousands of growers would desert the farms and seek employment elsewhere. From Mr. Newton, grower, of Orange County came the assertion that on 160 acres of cabbages there had been a net loss of over $2000, and that 262 tons had been left to rot in the field because they could not be shipped at the prevailing railway rates.

Mr. Mitchell told the Governor of California, who was present, that conditions were such that tenants could not pay the land rent because their crops could not be sold, and that an immediate lowering of land values throughout the State would ensue unless a remedy were found.

Mr. Newman, secretary of the Coachello Valley Onion Growers Association, declared that an exodus from Coachello Valley had started in; that hundreds of acres of onions could not be harvested because the growers could not pay their taxes, and that the ranchers' wives were taking in washing to meet their expenses, and any other work they could find. J. H. Williams, grower, of Compton said that he had lost 40 cents on every sack of potatoes he had shipped this season, and that over 90 per cent of the small growers in his locality were deeply in debt.

The Governor expressed his deepest sympathy, and promised every effort to help to better matters, saying he had already presented the situation to President Harding, and declaring that his next step would be to seek the aid of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

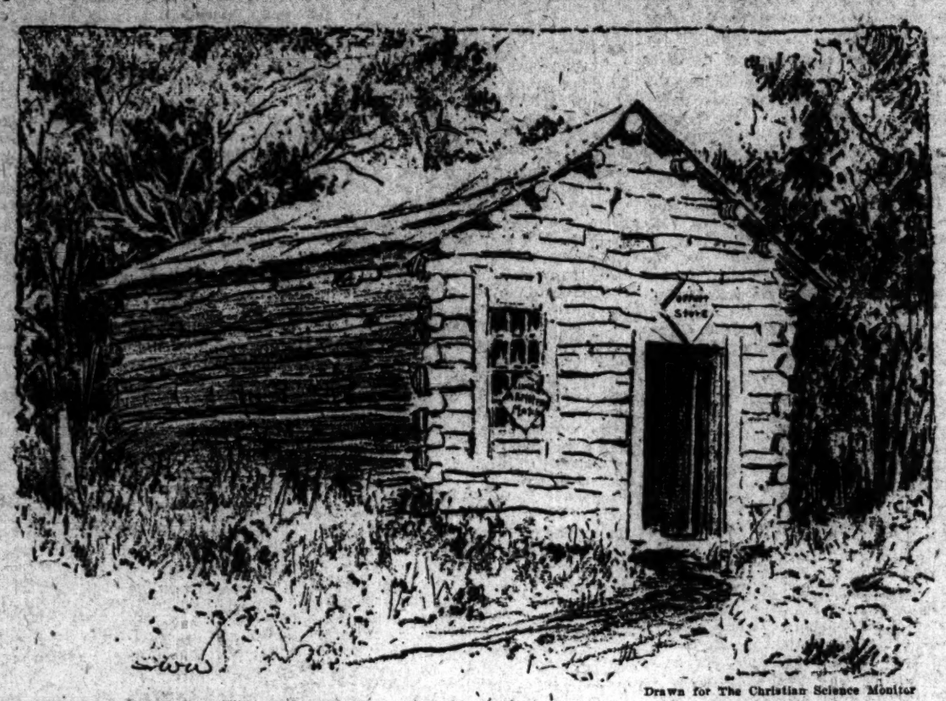
THE OLD SALEM MEMORIAL

Illinois Rebuilds a Village

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois has made a park of the deserted town of Old Salem, and is rebuilding the original 23 stores and houses of the little settlement faithfully and accurately. Old Salem was a town of only ten or twelve years, when, due to a division of Sangamon County, her inhabitants moved to the new county-seat of Petersburg. Yet, in that period, Old Salem had a history that will not be forgotten as long as the name of Abraham Lincoln is cherished.

Today, standing on a high bluff in the Sangamon River, 24 miles from Springfield, Illinois, and facing west you can see plainly the streets of Old Salem, once known as New Salem. Here was the main thoroughfare, there the road to Springfield. Gray and weatherbeaten are the rebuilt tavern, stores, and residences. They stand tenantless, silent, reminders of the past. The Rutledge Tavern, where Lincoln met Anne Rutledge, knows no more the arrival of guests from 50 miles away. Before the door, the same old well furnishes cool water to the wayfarer while, across the street, the only clapboard building in town bears a sign: "Lincoln and Berry."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Offutt grocery store where Abraham Lincoln was first employed in Old Salem

In the main road are the huge mill stones waiting the rebuilding of the old mill. Once they ground the grain for almost 20 settlements. They were the hope of New Salem, for there was no mill anywhere up and down the river. Every one came to New Salem. Once the belief was current that the Sangamon River was navigable and that steamboats would carry the produce of the New Salem mill far away to New Orleans. This was in the busy years of the town's life. Then New Salem, founded in 1829, was looked upon as a coming metropolis. Scattered over the grassy ways and slopes, amid the peace and stillness of the place, may be found signs saying: "Gander Pullings," "Blacksmith," "Tanner," "Carding Machine," "Cooper Shop," and "Lincoln-Armstrong Wrestling Match." Now at the turn of the road leading north from Springfield and close to the brow of the bluff, is the new Lincoln Museum. Built of Illinois sandstone and in a manner conforming with the simplicity of the town, the museum looks to the west toward the Rutledge tavern, while from the eastern windows can be seen the valley of the Sangamon winding away among hills that even now are seemingly covered with primeval forest.

Around this same curve of the Sangamon River the young man, Lincoln, and a companion journeyed, in the year 1831, with a flatboat of produce bound for New Orleans. The owner of the flatboat was Dennis Offutt. Having loaded the boat at Sangamon Town, a few miles to the north, all went well until they came to New Salem where the current carried the boat far out on the dam, displaced the cargo and filled one end of the boat with water. The entire population of New Salem hurried out to give advice and assistance. Then it was that Lincoln borrowed an auger, bored a hole in the end of the boat, letting the water run out, which caused the boat to slip over the dam. After securely corking the bottom of their craft, the two boatmen proceeded on their way.

Undoubtedly, Anne Rutledge was among the crowd that day. To her father's home, the Rutledge tavern, came Lincoln as a boarder in August of that same year. He had been employed by Dennis Offutt in a store to be established in New Salem. For six years he lived in the little community on the high bluff overlooking the Sangamon. He, himself, said he came to New Salem a penniless, friendless and uneducated boy. In the years of his stay there he was a clerk, a surveyor, postmaster, soldier and member of the Legislature. In New Salem he met Mentor Graham, the local school master, who gave him his first lessons in the study of English grammar. In front of the Lincoln & Berry grocery store, to accommodate a passing mover, Lincoln purchased a barrel and found that it contained a complete set of Blackstone's Commentaries. This marked the beginning of his study of the law. Of New Salem he wrote: "It is truly gratifying to me to learn that while the people of Sangamon have cast me off, the people of Menard, who have known me longest and best still stick to me." From New Salem he went in 1837 to Springfield as quietly as he had come, and soon was busy with new duties and ambitions.

Almost at once after Lincoln's departure, New Salem began to lose the prosperity she had enjoyed. The location of the town was unfortunate because, situated as it was on a high bluff, there was only one easy way of approach. This discouraged transportation. Therefore, when in 1838-39, the Illinois Legislature divided the large county of Sangamon and named the western part Menard, with Petersburg as the county seat, it was not strange that the downfall of New Salem was a hand. One by one, the inhabitants left; many took their houses as well as their household goods with them, until in 1840 only 10 houses remained. By 1845 there were only two buildings, and one of these was the Rutledge tavern. Then the town site passed into private ownership and became a veritable deserted village.

Until the last decade, students of Lincoln's life, wishing to revisit the scene of, perhaps, his most plastic and character-building years, have found upon reaching Old Salem a cow pasture, a few sunken places in the surface of the soil indicating old cellars, weeds as high as the cows' backs, and nothing to mark the old roads or buildings. To remedy this condition, the Old Salem Lincoln League was organized in January, 1917, with 50 members. Within a few months the number reached 400. To the league came the vision of Old Salem restored and taken over by the State as a public park. For this end they worked constructively, surveying the site according to the original plan of the town and establishing the accurate location of streets and buildings.

Much of the most valuable data the league collected was obtained from old settlers, who were guests at a picnic held July 4, 1917, by the league. On that date, men and women, who had visited Old Salem between the years 1831 and 1840 pointed out and definitely located many details of community life. In their enthusiasm to further the plans, they made offers of old log buildings as, with the exception of the Lincoln & Berry grocery store, all the buildings had been built either of hewn logs or of those in the rough but barked. Accordingly, the league acquired by gift and purchase all the old log buildings within a radius of six miles. There are no glaring, new buildings, obviously of modern construction; instead, each one is silvered by the seasons and gives the strange impression that the original structures are there.

Having made such progress in the work of restoration, The Old Salem Lincoln League believed the time had come for the State to assume control. The 60 acres on which the town site was located had been conveyed in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association by William Randolph Hearst of New York, whose interest had been so aroused when he lectured before the Chautauqua, in 1906, that he expended $11,000 in purchasing the cow pasture. Mr. Hearst joined the Chautauqua Association in executing a deed to the State of Illinois conveying the land free in trust, for a public park forever. Although The Old Salem Lincoln League had spent several thousand dollars upon roads and buildings, their chief function was the focusing of attention upon Old Salem and the bringing of the plans of restoration before the public. When the State of Illinois took over the buildings and grounds, an agreement was made to carry out the plans of the league, to build a museum and provide proper maintenance for the park.

Therefore the dedicatory exercises and opening of the Lincoln Museum on May 10, 1921, were of especial moment to members of The Old Salem Lincoln League because their vision was taking definite form. Governor Small of Illinois gave the leading address and at the close accepted in behalf of the State for the museum an old iron mattock bearing the initials A. L., which spring rains washed out of the hillside in March of 1921. Old residents, who investigated the finding of the mattock, became so convinced that it must have been the property of Lincoln, that the implement was presented to the State for safe keeping. Other souvenirs associated with Lincoln's life in Old Salem have been given by residents of Menard County. There is the auger, which he used on his first visit to the town, given by members of a family who are proud to relate the story of Lincoln's borrowing the tool. A side saddle with faded velvet trappings claims attention. Once Anne Rutledge sat upon it as she rode over the Sangamon hills. A quaint, little ladies' rest by herself in a case. Once her costume of the thirties was resplendent in color and trimmings. Now her gown is a soft, sober hue. Once she was carried in the saddle bags of Lincoln as a present for a little maid of Old Salem. More mementos have been promised and the collecion will be peculiarly appropriate to Lincoln's days in Menard County.

When Springfield, the state capital, accomplishes her announced plan of buying and clearing eight blocks about the Lincoln home for a park, a scenic drive will be built from the Springfield home to Old Salem, thus linking the two neighborhoods that knew Lincoln from the day he piloted the flat boat down the river until the rainy February morning in 1861 when, standing on the steps of the railway car, he bade farewell to a little group of friends and neighbors and started on his journey to Washington.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL ENDS

Dealers of Commonwealth Generally Welcome Change, and Officials Will Not Revoke It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia—South Australia, which is one of the greatest of the wheat-growing states, has officially declared against the continuance of the pooling system put into operation in war time. It is the first announcement of the kind that has been made. The Premier of South Australia, H. N. Barwell, asserts that, notwithstanding what other governments in Australia may do, this State will definitely abandon the pooling at once. "If," he says, "the other states continue to pool, the farmers of South Australia will gain a distinct advantage."

The South Australian Government is fully satisfied that there is no obstacle in the way of an immediate return to the open market and pre-war method of trade throughout Australia. This contention is advanced by the Premier after a visit to the eastern states of the Commonwealth, where he made numerous inquiries. There is, however, a difference of opinion among the farmers on the subject. The government was asked to refer the question to them for decision by referendum, but declined to do so on the ground that the farmers are not the only people concerned, as the general taxpayers must be considered. The government is afraid that the continuance of the compulsory wheat pool may involve the indorsement of a policy of state trading in the interests of one section of the community only, and would probably lead to demands for its extension to other branches of production and trade and possibly to the ultimate nationalization of industries. A Liberal Administration is in power and it is opposed to any form of state trading.

Factors for Restoration

From this State's official view, the principal factors which make the restoration of the open market possible are (a) decontrol of the wheat trade by oversea governments, and the reestablishment in other countries of unrestricted private trading; (b) the release of shipping from Admiralty control; (c) the great increase in tonnage of merchant shipping available for oversea transport, with a consequent fall in freights from upward of 200 shillings per ton to 50 shillings a ton; (d) the improved financial position of oversea countries; (e) evidence of the ability of private traders adequately to finance the purchase of the harvest, and of the bankers' willingness again to make credit available; (f) the coming to Australia of powerful English wheat firms.

One wealthy English firm of wheat traders has already established new agencies in Australia; another is reported to be extending its operations to this country, and Indian operators, too, are understood to be on the way here. It is felt in Adelaide that this coming in of large quantities of outside capital will relieve the financial stringency. The Premier says that Australia will get the advantage of many millions of money which, if the pooling system were continued, would go to the Argentine, India and elsewhere. The farmers, instead of having to wait for their money, will receive cash on delivery, and the competition may be so good that they will secure the best returns.

Freight Consideration

Another deciding factor was the point of view of freight. The Premier states that it has been put to him if the wheat firms in England and other parts of the world know in time that there is to be an open market in Australia, or even in any part of it, they can make arrangements for their freights to better advantage than later on.

It is asserted, in reply to the government's declaration, that 80 per cent of the farmers are in favor of continuing the pool, and that, during its later operation, Australia secured better prices than the Argentine with the latter's open market. The leading dealers in the grain business, however, are delighted with the news of the abolition of the pool. They are now speeding up their organizations and their administration for the handling of the coming crop.

Efforts are being made to get the government to review its decision, but it is irrevocable. The Premier replies that this action was taken only after long and most careful consideration, and no argument can be brought forward that will secure any alteration.

SOUTH DAKOTA BACKS UP VOLSTEAD ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That South Dakota is vigorously pushing the enforcement of the Volstead act is shown in the report sent to Washington by E. E. Hunt, supervising prohibition officer of the northwestern district. In the district are the states of South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

The efficient manner in which the work is carried on in this State may be attributed to the fact that the city, county, state and federal authorities work together to get the best results. Mr. Hunt is of the opinion that the laws are better enforced in this State because of that fact.

In the first six months of this year, 68 violators were fined $95,054.18 in South Dakota, and liquor seized to the amount of 1157 gallons. This also includes mash. The property and liquor seized are estimated to be worth $3,616.80.

In the district 1685 persons were arrested during the first six months, and 56,131 gallons of liquor and mash were seized. Fines to the extent of $2,138,510.14 were imposed, and the value of the property taken is thought to be $58,744.24. This shows an increase over the seizures of the same period in 1920, when 500 violators were arrested and penalties and taxes combined amounted to about $750,000.

SAN DIEGO'S FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Imports through the Port of San Diego and the sub-stations at Calexico, Tia Juana, Campo and Andrade in April totaled $545,458. The value of exports for April was $318,312, and the total customs collections for the district, $3,134.61. Goods to the value of $543,058 were admitted free of duty.

UNION OF LIBERALS AND TORIES UNLIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMSLOW, England—Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the political future of the country would see a division into two camps of Liberals and Tories on the one hand, and Socialists on the other, was strongly criticised by Sir John Simon during the course of a speech which he delivered under the auspices of the garden party at Fulshaw Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

Sir John said that such an assumption seemed to be based on the idea that there was no difference between a Liberal and a Tory. If there was no difference, he asked, which was it that had swallowed the other? Were the views of the Liberal and Tory parties the same on temperance, the land, finance, free trade, and most important and urgent of all, Ireland? Was Mr. Lloyd George referring to Sir Hamar Greenwood and the Liberals in the government who had voted for, or, what was worse, had absented themselves because they were ashamed to vote for, or afraid to vote against, the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, when he said there were Liberals inside the Coalition Government who were more liberal than the Liberals outside. "I think," said Sir John, "we need to get back to the times when men and women were not ashamed to avow that their political opinions were based on real convictions. In the long run English people respect that a good deal more than cleverness."

Such a division as that expected by Mr. Lloyd George would, he said, promote class war and in the end destroy the real authority of Parliament, in which event the English men and women would find themselves discussing class problems instead of considering important questions which had nothing to do with class distinctions, and in which all could join for a common purpose and a common end. There was plenty of work still left for Liberals to do. There was the need of a policy in foreign affairs which was really calculated to promote permanent peace throughout the world. Liberals should declare themselves in unqualified favor of such a policy. Free trade, too, was a special concern of the Liberal Party, for even the Labor Party was not fighting for it as it should, although free trade was a policy which was vital to every home, no matter how humble, in the country.

Dealing with the Irish question, a question of which he has made a specialty, Sir John Simon said that what he feared about the latest proposals of the government, which he hoped with all his heart would come to a favorable issue, was that they came at the end of a long period of misgovernment and terrorism which made it difficult for any Irishman to believe in the genuineness of the government's proposals.

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JOSEPH PILSUDSKI, FATHER OF POLAND

Marshal, First President of the Polish Republic, Describes Impediments in the Way of a New Government in Europe

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—"For over 120 years Poland has not existed for Europe; at least two generations have grown up for whom Poland as a state was simply 'absent,' her history unknown, her place in the world's culture unfilled. Now she has come to life again and asks to take her own place, and to fulfill her duties as a European State, but she demands the recognition of her rights." Thus is summed up the position of Poland in this twentieth century, and by no less a person than Marshal Pilsudski, first marshal and first President of the Polish Republic.

Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, or "Dziadek" (Grandpapa), as he is affectionately called by his soldiers, now resides at Belvedere, the former summer residence of the Governor-General of Warsaw in the times of Russian rule. The contrast of the present appearance of Belvedere with the former one is overwhelming. Then it was with the greatest difficulty the Russian satrap could be approached, he was surrounded by pomp and ceremony, whereas now entrance to the Polish President's house is free to all. An atmosphere of freedom and open hospitality reigns, everybody down to the humblest attendant is polite and friendly. It was here that the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was received and greeted by Marshal Pilsudski in the simplest manner and with friendly cordiality.

Emancipator of Poles

That the Marshal should be termed "Grandpapa" by his soldiers in no way indicates a lack of respect for the chief citizen of this new republic. This term of endearment, for it is naught else, may be likened to the affection and respect which was felt by the citizens of that greater republic in the west when they spoke of Abraham Lincoln—perhaps the greatest President of all time—as "Abe." A student of Pilsudski's career might even be pardoned for regarding him as the Abraham Lincoln of modern times, for is he not the emancipator of the Polish slaves under the Russian yoke?

In other respects, too, may the characteristics of Marshal Pilsudski be likened to those of the former great American President. Unassuming and unostentatious to a degree, [illegible] sometimes the despair of his adjutants, who have a hard time trying to persuade the Marshal to discard his gray uniform and cap and assume the more magnificent apparel due to his position. His friends have easy access to him, and among them he is quite the good comrade of former times. But when occasion demands it, Joseph Pilsudski knows how to represent the Polish state with dignity and tact. At his recent visit to Paris the Polish President gained universal popularity by his personal charm of manner.

Grateful for Philanthropies

Marshal Pilsudski expressed to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor his warm appreciation of the American Nation and its people, and he spoke with gratitude of the great philanthropic work which had been done by the various American societies in Poland during recent times. While he wished to refrain from discussing the present political complications, the President said he fully understood that Europe and that Great Republic in the West found difficulty in realising Poland's position today.

In asking for recognition of her rights as a European state the Polish Republic realizes that this entails a reconstruction of preconceived notions, and a rebalance of power, all of which creates fresh complications. The people of Europe, Marshal Pilsudski says, are tired of struggle and conflicts; they desire a return to peaceful and normal conditions, and therefore look with mistrust and even a certain disfavor on a nation which in claiming its rightful inheritance may cause new disturbances.

Polish-Lithuanian Conflict

"Besides this," the Marshal stated, "our questions are perplexing and incomprehensible to the foreigner who is little acquainted with our history, our culture, and our point of view. Take for instance the Polish-Lithuanian conflict. I have found it quite impossible to make the case clear to foreigners. They do not understand how different are the facts to the well-meant theories of federation and so on. The small territory of Lithuania, consisting at the most of 4,000,000 inhabitants, is completely in the hands of Germany, which has for a long time already exerted her influence, and above all finances the Lithuanian State.

"Half of the budget is simply paid by Germany, who on her side does all she can to awaken antagonism to Poland in the Lithuanian people. Naturally, therefore, the Polish population does not look with great favor on the proposal that they should be ruled by a people inferior in culture and hostile to the Polish nation of which they are a part. Eventually they might be called upon to engage in an armed struggle with their brothers on the other side of the boundary line. But there is yet one more side, namely that of the Lithuanian peasant."

Comparisons with Past

Here the President, who being himself a Lithuanian Pole thoroughly knows the people, with a humorous twinkle in his eye began to speak with the musical Lithuanian accent. "You know," he said, "how suspicious the peasant is; and especially the Lithuanian. He is accustomed to deal with vast expanses; he understands a big state like Russia—for Russia he had a respect; it was large, powerful; now it has gone and entered on a career of wild extravagance, but formerly life was easier, the taxes were not so heavy, expenses were less—wants more easily satisfied.

"Well, now it is different, if there must be a change let it be at least a larger state, even Poland, but not this little Lithuania—phew! what does it mean? Such a little bit of land and then they put on such heavy taxes, make life so hard. And what for? That is the peasant's reasoning. For Lithuania he has no respect, and the national Lithuanian movement awakens no responsive chord in him."

Artificial German Movement

This statement of the Polish President agrees absolutely with what the inhabitants of Kovno-Lithuania say about the real feeling of the people. They declare that the whole movement is an artificial one instigated principally by Germany. Marshal Pilsudski put the case with that clearness and intuitive perception which are characteristic of him. He has nothing of the doctrinaire about him.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor could not but feel when that strong, kindly face was looked at that here was the man who carried on the best traditions of Poland—the rightful successor of Kosciusko, a true patriot and a real democrat, one who might well deserve the title of "father of his people."

LATVIA'S POSITION IN NEW TRADE ERA

Baltic State, Small but Thickly Populated, Establishes Itself as Strong Commercial Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—One of the most encouraging features in the otherwise gloomy aspect of commerce, finance, and industry is the manner in which the new Baltic States are consolidating their position and setting about in earnest to exploit the possibilities of reconstruction and expansion which they undoubtedly possess.

While these are only small countries, some of the old European countries are smaller still, much smaller, and they are fairly thickly populated. Latvia has 41 inhabitants per square kilometer and Lithuania 48, which is much more than the Scandinavian countries can show. There was only one country before the war which did not overlook the importance of the smaller countries as an industrial and commercial factor worth looking after, and that one country was Germany. Needless to say, her views and her methods stood her in good place.

The Baltic countries are well worth cultivating, even if conditions still remain somewhat crude and unsettled, but representative work is going ahead, and, as far as Latvia is concerned, all interested in the welfare of the country are working hard and are very hopeful of speedy good results.

An Agricultural Country

Latvia, like its neighbors Esthonia and Lithuania, is mainly an agricultural country. While in the last-named country agriculture was responsible for 68.5 per cent of the country's earnings, the figure for the two other countries was 56 per cent, for Latvian industry represented 18 per cent and other sources 26 per cent, all referring to the state of affairs before the war. When Latvia develops her agriculture and dairy farming, her commercial balance will naturally right itself.

In addition Latvia has some 1,500,000 hectares of forests, and the deposits of peat and lignite are so extensive that they, when properly exploited, not only should make import of coal unnecessary, but even leave a margin for export. Further the Latvian rivers Venta, Ganja, and Dangawa are rich in water power. The latter, for instance, has an aggregate fall of 84 inches over a distance of only 10 kilometers south of Riga, the volume of water is 600 cubic inches per second, so when exploited there will be electricity enough and to spare for all the country's railways.

Shipping Conditions Favorable

The conditions for shipping are also very favorable, with the exception of Riga, which is closed for some weeks or months by ice. The Latvian ports are open throughout the year, and form natural stations on the commercial highway between eastern and western Europe. A year or two before the war 44 per cent of Russia's trade, of a value of 1,100,000,000 francs, passed through the Baltic ports, and about 70 per cent of Russia's shipping was domiciled in Latvian ports.

Latvia's industry was of considerable importance before the war and its position is very favorable for obtaining all kinds of raw materials and half finished products. There is plenty of wood for the cellulose and paper industries, hemp is plentiful, and there is an ample fish supply for conserves, to mention but a few of the Latvian products.

The Russian Government has never done anything to improve or help the conditions in Latvia, while on the other hand it has inflicted exorbitant taxation on the country.

LUMBER OUTPUT IS LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington—In the first six months of the year the four cargo lumber mills here shipped 27,000,000 feet of lumber and several million box shooks. The exports for the Orient were mostly heavy squared timbers for Japan; these huge pieces are worked into lumber in that country. Most of the shipments to the Atlantic coast were railway ties.

DOES MR. BRIAND LACK CONSISTENCY?

French Opinion Is Divided as to Whether Premier Is Pursuing a Policy of Force or One of Conciliation Toward Berlin

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Is Aristide Briand pursuing a policy of conciliation, if only on economic terrain, with Germany? The definite answer can only be given by the events themselves, but it is necessary to endeavor to interpret the multitude of little speeches that Mr. Briand made during the closing days of the parliamentary session. It is necessary because it would be possible to deduce almost anything from these speeches. No statesman has been more contradictory, more enigmatic, than Mr. Briand; and on the same day he seemed to speak as one who believes in a policy of force, and as one who means to apply a policy of cooperation with the former enemy country.

Mr. Briand three months ago threatened Germany with the occupation of the Ruhr, and actually called up a whole class of Frenchmen who believed they had completed their military service. But it was Mr. Briand who declined to occupy the Ruhr, who denounced the method as futile, who pleaded for peace and reason in Europe, who showed that it was essential for France not only to refrain from abusing her possession of military might but even to refrain from using it! He has, at certain moments, appeared to be the most implacable of statesmen, and at other moments he has appeared to be the most accommodating of statesmen. Sometimes he has leaned to the Right and sometimes he has supported himself on the Left Wing of the Chamber.

The cables may have given one account of his declarations at the closing meeting of the parliamentary session or they may have given almost the opposite account. It is necessary, then, to correct the possible impression that has been given. Sometimes Mr. Briand was replying to one section of the Chamber, endeavoring to convince it of the wisdom of his policy. Sometimes he was addressing himself spontaneously, without premeditation, to an entirely different section. Sometimes he laid stress on his firmness, and then again he laid stress on his spirit of conciliation.

Extreme Opinions

It is essential to bear in mind the audience, the mood of the audience, and the effects which Mr. Briand momentarily wished to produce. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes he is interpreting the real views of Mr. Briand in insisting upon the stand which he took against Andrew Lefèvre. Andrew Lefèvre is perhaps the apostle par excellence of coercion. He never loses an opportunity of trying to demonstrate the bad faith of Germany and the immediate danger in which France is placed. He advocates military measures. He is unreservedly for the occupation of the Ruhr. It is to be presumed that he is perfectly sincere in his beliefs, but certainly his harping upon the chord of nationalism and of militarism is dangerous.

Now it is not always safe to oppose views which naturally appeal to certain mistaken sentiments of patriotism. But Mr. Briand did not hesitate to refuse the invitation of Mr. Lefèvre with indignation. Without any ambiguity whatsoever he rejected the system of armies on the march. He poured scorn upon the showy and flamboyant methods of beating the big drum, of indulging in military heroics, of seeking adventures, of possibly provoking sooner or later real conflicts. He expressed his confidence with obvious sincerity and evident warmth in the Wirth Cabinet.

Premier's Sentiments Liberal

Now whatever else Mr. Briand said or did not say, it appears clear to the detached observer in Paris that it was at this moment that Mr. Briand was most in earnest. It was at this moment that he expressed his true intentions. He was not intent on managing his majority, in dexterously riding the parliamentary horses. He was speaking to Germany and to the universal opinion. It is perfectly true that it would be easy to show that Mr. Briand was not consistent with himself, that both in speeches and in acts there are curious discordances which must be attributed to the exigencies of politics. But there is little doubt that his sentiments are essentially liberal and that he is, within the limits of the mandate that he holds from the Chamber, doing his best to bring about a better understanding between France and Germany, doing his best to avoid coercive military measures, doing his best toward the pacification of Europe.

His situation is not easy. The Chamber, which was elected at the end of 1919, at a time when war passions were at their height, is certainly less inclined to find a reasonable solution for the European problem than is the majority of the French people at the present day. Certain prejudices linger. Politics are dominated not so much by realities as by sentiment. Always is there a tendency to call such men as Raymond Poincaré and Andrew Lefèvre to power—men who are the most extreme in their distrust of Germany, men who believe that they would be doing the best thing for their country to use French force whenever there is any provocation to do so. Mr. Briand has had the courage to separate himself from this group of politicians, though he has to be careful not to defy them openly except when he is certain that he has a compact majority behind him.

At the same time Mr. Briand made declarations which, taken by themselves, without regard to the circumstances in which they were uttered, would appear to promise no improvement in Franco-German relations. He attacked the verdicts in the Leipsic court, contending that the acquittal of war criminals or alleged war criminals was a parody of justice which had prompted him to withdraw the French law officials. He complained bitterly of the press campaign against him in Germany. He seemed to threaten drastic measures against Germany if the Wirth Cabinet was upset. He appeared to decline to consider the question of removing the sanctions, economic and military, that were taken in March after Germany had refused to accept the Paris figures concerning the indemnity. He apparently persisted in the French thesis about Upper Silesia, that is to say in the thesis that would attribute to Poland the whole of the industrial basin. This thesis he backed up by questions of security.

On all these points Liberal opinion in France is not with Mr. Briand. It is not only in Germany that weak governments exist, and while the Wirth Cabinet might be preserved by considerate treatment the advisability of threat in case Germany decides to dismiss its present Chancellor is at least doubtful. As for the judgments of Leipsic, it is of course impossible to pronounce unless one has the whole of the evidence before one, and if the Allies left the trials to the Germans they might have expected that German sentiment as well as German law would play its part in the trials. There was of course no need to have permitted Germany to try its own officers and men. Liberal opinion does not approve of admitting reasons of state, questions of security, in the division of Upper Silesia.

But on all these matters the ultimate action of Mr. Briand is not likely to correspond exactly to his speeches, and it would be well to keep in mind the parliamentary reasons that Mr. Briand has to consider. The pressure of the Cabinet will not weigh upon him quite so heavily during the momentous three months of vacation, and those who have been privileged to hold intimate conversations with Mr. Briand bear testimony to his liberal-mindedness and his anxiety for good relations between France and all the European countries.

JEWS IN SCOTLAND PRESERVE PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A curious old Jewish custom was observed recently in Edinburgh, when a number of Hebrew volumes, scrolls of the law, phylacteries and synagogue utensils, no longer in use, were publicly buried in a Jewish section of the city. The intention of the law is to prevent the books and appurtenances of the Judaic religion being treated disrespectfully, and also to secure their preservation. Three Jewish synagogues in the city have recently been amalgamated, and the sale of one of them made it necessary to decide whether many books and articles used in its worship should be stored or buried, and it was decided that they should be consigned to the earth in accordance with custom.

Rabbi Dr. Salis Daiches, the head of the community in Edinburgh, said the ceremony was a unique one, so far as the Jews in Scotland were concerned. They had intrusted to the earth the fragments and relics of their sacred books in order that they might be the better preserved. The accumulation of so many fragments of sacred books was an eloquent testimony to the fact that Judaism in the Scottish capital had taken root and had been fully lived up to by the adherents of that faith. They also bore witness to the fact that in their synagogue, as well as in their homes, they had observed the same ancient rites and ceremonies that had preserved their people throughout the ages.

The preservation of Hebrew documents had helped in the past to throw light upon the history of many communities, and they trusted that in the years to come future historians would be able to rewrite the history of Judaism in the country of Great Britain by rewriting the words contained in the fragments they had just interred.

RADIO STATION FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Naval Department of Canada has just started construction on a new radio-telegraph station which, when completed, will be one of the largest and best equipped stations in the Dominion. The new station will be fitted with the very latest improvements in the way of apparatus, and it will be able to add greatly to the benefits of the port of Montreal. Its radios will be in the reach of all ships leaving and entering the port, and shipping will be greatly facilitated from the traffic point of view. From Kingston to Quebec the new station will extend its activities, and ships in between these points will be able to proceed on their various ways with the knowledge that they are in continual touch with land.

JEWS IN ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The political elections which were recently held in Italy were concluded without any particular attention being devoted to the Jewish question, although attempts were made of late by the translation of the "Elders of Zion," and the publication of several newspaper articles, to import anti-Semitism into Italy. Luigi Luzzatti did not stand as a candidate this time, as immediately after the dissolution of the Chamber he was appointed a senator. The new deputies include eight Jews, four of whom belong to the Socialist Party, and the remainder are members of the Liberal, Nationalists and Fascisti (Extreme Nationalist) groupings. The Communist faction includes no Jews.

BRITAIN MAY STOP RAILWAY DISPUTES

Establishment of National and Central Wages Boards Proposed in Bill Now Awaiting the Disposition of Parliament

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Before the autumn leaves begin to fall the public will be brought up abruptly by the railwaymen's agreement which is up for revision in August. As whatever is done as the result of those negotiations has had considerable bearing upon the Railways Bill before Parliament, a moment or two devoted to an analysis of the "Wages and Working Conditions" clauses will be profitably spent.

First, one may recall the foremost and most significant slogan among railwaymen and miners during the past five or six years, an appeal that was taken up with vigorous zeal and enthusiasm, and urged from every platform to gatherings of railwaymen as the one road to peace and prosperity on the railway systems. "Ownership and Joint Control" was the ideal upon which the "advanced" sections of the railwaymen's unions set their hearts.

And it is a remarkable fact that, although the nationalization of railways and mines had formed the foremost planks in the program of the Socialist bodies, the Independent Labor Party and the old Social Democratic Federation, as well as of the party of the "intelligentsia," the middle class Fabian Society, all of whom, particularly the latter, had devoted much time to the publication of data, figures and statistics, proving the social and economic advantages of these measures, strange to say neither the miners nor the railwaymen in any considerable numbers took kindly to the proposals until the demands were coupled with joint control.

Companies' Objections Overcome

Both J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's secretary, and C. T. Cramp, their industrial secretary, have given their whole-hearted support to the demand for joint control in the management of the railways at dozens of meetings of their supporters. It is passing strange then to read in a memorandum on the Railways Bill in regard to "Management:"

"The proposal for the inclusion on the boards of management of the amalgamated companies of representatives of the workers and the leading administrative officials has been abandoned, as such representation is no longer desired by the trade unions representing the men." The memorandum goes on to say that: "The government, while regretting this decision on the part of the men, does not propose to ask Parliament to make a provision which neither the companies nor the employers desire."

That there was going to be opposition from the railway companies was expected, but the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on the best authority that the objections of the railway companies had been overcome, that a rough draft of the Cabinet's proposals making provision for joint representation was submitted to the employers and the trade unions for their observations thereon, and that the proposal in question was recommended to be withdrawn by the men's side of the table.

Absurd Arguments Advanced

This is a development about which more should be heard; the Labor Party in the House of Commons, it is to be hoped, will obtain from the responsible Minister the full history of the proceedings which led up to the abandoning of a policy which the Labor movement, as a whole, and which the rank and file of railwaymen also, consider as very necessary and vital to the maintenance of good feeling and friendly relationships of all concerned in the railway undertakings of the country.

The only reason which the writer has been able to obtain from those who would defend the abandonment is the old, absurd argument that it is of no use patching up the capitalist system which is "doomed" and "tottering," that the most effective way is to work for the overthrow of private ownership, and for the community to take over the whole concern, lock, stock and barrel.

The union representatives claim that by waiving their demand for joint control, they have secured the establishment of Central and National Wages Boards and the extension of the plan to cover grades not hitherto within the scope of trade union negotiations. But as these are terminable by either party upon receiving 12 months' notice, the bargain is of a doubtful character.

Right Lines Adopted

In other respects the agreement has been framed on right lines, following in structure, and in the functions of the councils, those usually associated with the Whitney scheme. Generally the scheme covers pretty nearly every man engaged on the railways, the additions including station masters, supervisory staff, clerical staff, with the exception in each instance of men regarded as in a special class. These, it is understood, are chiefs of departments or sections and station masters in the larger towns.

As it now stands, the bill before Parliament proposes to set up central and national wages boards to consider all questions of wages, hours of duty, and conditions of service upon which agreement has not been reached locally between the railway companies and the unions. The National Wages Board, which is the final appeal, is endowed with tremendous power. The concluding paragraph of the clause which defines the functions of the boards, says that: "In default of agreement between the railway companies and the trade unions concerned" the matters in dispute shall "be referred to and settled by the Central Wages Board, or, on appeal the National Wages Board, as reconstituted under this act."

The matters are not submitted for consideration and a recommendation, but to be settled. It may be taking too cheerful a view of things to expect these clauses to pass through without amendment, although it has to be remembered that they now stand with the blessing of the two parties primarily concerned, supported by the Cabinet. Under the circumstances who shall say "Nay?"

COST OF FOOD DROPS IN WESTERN STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington—The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, generally known as the "Four Ls," an organization formed during the war, and which still maintains an active existence, has recently made an extensive survey of food costs in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, "not," says Supt. J. M. Pond, "to justify wage reductions, but rather to equalize the cost."

Mr. Pond's report shows that the cost of food for a Spokane family of five dropped during the period of May and June from $1.66 to $1.41 per day.

"The survey is compiled," said Mr. Pond, "from figures secured in 16 cities and towns of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, in which the "Four Ls" are active. The government figures as to how much an average family of five eats, have been used as a basis in our survey. The food costs are considered 42 per cent of the actual living costs of a family." Springfield, Oregon, is named as the lowest-priced town in the three Pacific northwest states, the food cost there for a family of five being $1.31 per day, a drop of 17 cents since May 1. Astoria, Oregon, is the highest-priced town of the 16 canvassed, with $1.90 as the per diem cost for a family of five. Portland, Oregon, shows a decline of 5.5 per cent in food costs since May 1; Seattle, Washington, a decline of 8.2 per cent.

A reduction in wages of 5 cents an hour was recently accepted by the workers of the "Four Ls." This brings the wage of the lowest-paid lumber-worker to $3 for eight hours. "The unemployment situation in our industry is still serious," says Mr. Pond, "due chiefly to the fact that but very little logging is being done at this time. The fact, too, that there have been no forest fires thus far has tended to keep up the rate of unemployment. Reports from the woods are that the timber is green and the earth damp, with less likelihood of fires than there has been for many years."

SCOTS HONOR CANADIAN PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, who is at present in Great Britain in connection with the imperial conference, has accepted the invitation of the Edinburgh Town Council that he should be the recipient of the freedom of the city in recognition of his position and of the valuable work he has done for the Empire.

Mr. Meighen, who hails from Perth, Ontario, was graduated at the University of Toronto, after which he taught for a time in the Collegiate Institute, Caledonia. He was subsequently engaged in a manufacturing business and in educational work in Winnipeg, and then took to the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1903. Five years later he became a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and in another five years was appointed Solicitor-General. He held other important government appointments before becoming Prime Minister and Secretary for External Affairs last year.

PROHIBITIONISTS' PLAN FOR ENFORCING LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — The Social Service Council of Ontario is keeping close watch for offenders of the liquor laws of the Province. At the recent annual meeting the council unanimously passed a resolution: "That as the council, while constructive in its general program, has always advocated the suppression of drink, gambling and other vices; that as the liquor traffic has been again decisively banned by the passing of the act forbidding importation of intoxicating liquor into the province; this council hereby goes on record as ready to support the government in its effort for law enforcement, especially regarding prohibition, and to include in its program systematic and earnest efforts to further this end."

The council has not stopped at passing a resolution. With the full approval of W. E. Raney, Attorney-General, one of the bitterest opponents of the liquor traffic in the Province, it has been decided that the headquarters of the Social Service Council shall be a clearing house through which all information regarding infractions of the prohibition laws shall be forwarded. The Rev. Gilbert Agar, secretary of the council, has sent out letters to 700 known friends of prohibition in different parts of the Province asking them to forward to him any information they may glean regarding law infractions. It is clearly stated in this letter that "the sources of information will be protected." The secretary informed a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that when information is forwarded to the government the names of all informants will be withheld from the authorities.

CANADIAN SHIPS TO CARRY CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — Arrangements have been completed between the executive officers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company to convey the new railway equipment which has been ordered in Canada by the Soviet Government of Russia by way of the government steamships. The present order, which is for 500 tank cars, was obtained by W. W. Butler, president of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, who experienced the keenest competition from German manufacturers while he was negotiating with the Soviet agents in Berlin. The tank cars will cost more than $2,000,000, and the Canadian company has promised delivery by the beginning of December.

STATE LOTTERY APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—On the authority of Mr. McGirr, Minister for Health and Motherhood, it is announced that the State Cabinet has indorsed the scheme for the establishment of a state lottery. "Should the state lottery, as now drafted, become law," explained the Minister, "the government will have a complete monopoly of the sale of lottery, sweep, and art union tickets in New South Wales, except for the eight-hour art union. Apart from this exception it is to be made illegal for any person to sell tickets for any lottery, sweep, or art union within the boundaries of this State other than the new state lottery."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EVEN BREAK IN TENNIS MATCHES

Australasia Wins the First and British Isles the Second Match in the Davis Cup Championship at Pittsburgh Yesterday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — Another lap in the second round of the Davis Cup tennis matches was registered yesterday at the courts of the Allegheny Country Club at Zewickley Heights, between the players representing Australasia and those from the British Isles. The result was an even break, the Australasians taking the first match with the British the second. In the initial contest J. O. Anderson of Australia defeated Maxwell Woosnam, captain of the British Isles team, 4—2, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, while in the second the youthful J. B. Hawkes of Australia lost to the more experienced English player, P. G. Lowe, 6—4, 6—4, 5—1.

There was a distinct difference in the style of the players, Anderson giving an exhibition of brilliant playing that suddenly dwindled into erratic shooting and serving, while that of the Englishman was more even, yet without any distinctiveness that would apply to a champion. His very doggedness carried him through to victory in the first set, but after that he was easily overcome by the lightning-like serving of his opponent, who was also to place the ball out of his reach. Anderson's placement shots reached the fine total of 47, just one less than that of Lowe and Hawkes put together, while Woosnam placed only 17 shots.

G. T. Adee, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, took the referee's stand for the first game at 2:05, the east court being used. Woosnam faced the sun in the first game, with Anderson serving. The Englishman could not answer the swift service of his opponent and Anderson took it by 4 points to 1, while Woosnam was an easy winner in the second.

Anderson then asserted his superiority and took the next three games, his accurate net shots eliciting the applause of the gallery, while Woosnam had difficulty in getting over to the corner of the court, where Anderson was constantly volleying the ball. The latter showed a fine reversal of form after the fifth game and took the next five and the set, winning 6—4. It seemed as if the Englishman had expended all his energy in the first set, however, and he lagged behind in the second, Anderson taking the first two games, and then the fourth and fifth, after Woosnam had benefited by some faulty serving on Anderson's part. The latter was getting better, however, and after the last two sets had each gone to deuce twice, the Australian put on a burst of speed that bewildered the Britisher and took the set, 6—2.

The third set was exciting and close, the lead alternating until they each had four games, when Anderson again drew away, taking the last two games and the set, 6—4, taking the fourth by the same score.

After a short interval to allow the courts to be rolled, the next singles match was started, Hawkes serving with the sun at his back. His play was very mediocre in the first three games, and Lowe did not have to extend himself to win them all, but seemed to grow careless in the fourth, which Hawkes won 4-3, and then Lowe began to smash the ball from long distance marks, which game Hawkes also elected to play and for the rest of the set the ball was simply lobbed back and forth the full length of the court, only once in a while either one the players shooting over a trick shot that got the necessary point to win.

Both players changed style in the last set, being content to play close, trying for net shots, and although the Australian youth won only one game he gave his opponent the hardest fight of the match in every set, several time running into deuces only to fall at the critical moment. The summary:

	S.	G.	Pts	P.	N.	O.	SA.	DF.
Woosnam	1	14	112	17	30	35	4	3
Anderson	3	22	130	47	32	46	6	10
Lowe	3	18	98	24	12	22	1	1
Hawkes	0	9	67	34	34	40	1	2

SURREY GAINS FINE VICTORY

Defeats Sussex at Oval, London (England), in a Cricket Match Commencing on July 9

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Surrey gained a splendid victory over Sussex at the Oval in the match commencing July 9. Fortune fluctuated to a remarkable degree throughout the game, and it was absolutely touch and go in the concluding periods. To begin with, Surrey won the toss and commenced batting in glorious weather. A. T. Jeacocke and Andrew Sandham made light of the bowling before lunch, and the score was taken to 106 before the first wicket fell, Sandham being snapped at the wicket for an admirable 66. A. N. Ducat did not stay long, and the score at the interval was 132 for two wickets. Then came a great feat of bowling by A. E. R. Gilligan, who has never bowled faster, and Surrey were all out for 226. Gilligan's figures after lunch, on a perfect wicket, it is true, were six wickets for 21 runs.

The Sussex batsmen scored steadily and well, so that, by the end of the day, they had exceeded the Surrey total by four runs with only four wickets on the board. V. C. W. Jupp batted very vigorously for 58, and M. W. Tate slashed the ball all over the field in making his 32. The second day's play went more or less in favor of the visitors, and they gained in the end a lead of 139 on the first innings. Surrey batted doggedly at their second attempt, and might have played themselves into quite a strong position had it not been for two wonderful catches by A. E. R. Gilligan, who thereby got rid of A. N. Ducat and T. F. Shepherd just when they seemed likely to make a score. Two better catches have not been seen at the oval this season. Practically everybody made runs for Surrey, F. C. G. Naumann, with a score of 52, being the highest contributor.

Play on the last day was full of thrills. Over and over again the issue just hung in the balance. Sussex were set 179 to win, and when E. H. Bowley was badly missed twice, apart from two chances of being run out, it seemed as though the Surrey fielders were throwing the game away. But then P. H. G. Fender rose to the occasion, as he so often does, and, putting himself on to bowl at just the right moment, pulled the match round and enabled Surrey to score a brilliant victory. It was a great personal triumph for Fender, whose keenness and enthusiasm got all his men on their toes, and whose wonderful gift of captaincy did the rest. The summary:

SURREY

First Innings		Second Innings	
A. T. Jeacock, b Gilligan	85	c Gilligan, b Cox	37
Andrew Sandham, c Street, b Bowley	66	c Holloway, b Tate	14
A. N. Ducat, l b w, b Jupp	1	c Gilligan, b Jupp	37
Miles Howell, b Gilligan	5	st Street, b Tate	45
T. F. Shepherd, c Cox, b Holloway	36	c Gilligan b Bowley	19
H. A. Peach, b Gilligan	0	b Bowley	41
P. G. H. Fender, b Holloway	7	c Cox, b Tate	20
F. C. G. Naumann, b Gilligan	4	c and b Bowley	52
Capt. M. B. Burrows, b Gilligan	2	not out	24
Herbert Strudwick, l b w, b Gilligan	5	b Tate	14
Thomas Rushby, not out	6	c Holloway, b Tate	0
Extras	9	Extras	14
Total	226	Total	317

SUSSEX

H. L. Wilson, c Jeacock, b Fender	23	b Burrows	7
V. C. W. Jupp, b Rushby	58	c Strudwick, b Burrows	1
E. H. Bowley, c and b Fender	3	run out	34
M. W. Tate, c Strudwick, b Rushby	32	b Rushby	1
K. A. Higgs, b Naumann	70	b Shepherd	18
H. L. Malik, b Naumann	2	c Strudwick, b Rushby	20
A. E. R. Gilligan, c and b Fender	1	c Strudwick, b Fender	1
George Cox, c Strudwick, b Naumann	47	c and b Fender	6
G. Street, c Fender, b Shepherd	46	not out	5
G. Stannard, c Fender, b Burrows	14	l b w, b Fender	5
N. J. Holloway, not out	3	b Fender	1
Extras	15	Extras	20
Total	365	Total	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Surrey

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Holloway	14	1	61	2
Tate	9	1	35	0
Gilligan	15.2	3	45	6
Cox	4	1	13	0
Jupp	9	2	42	1
Bowley	8	3	21	1
Second Innings				
Holloway	15	0	51	0
Tate	20.1	3	65	5
Gilligan	18	2	68	0
Cox	12	3	35	1
Jupp	7	1	35	1
Bowley	13	2	45	3
Sussex				
Rushby	19	2	76	2
Burrows	15	2	59	1
Fender	21	1	101	3
Shepherd	11	3	51	1
Peach	7	0	38	0
Naumann	8.2	1	25	3
Second Innings				
Rushby	11	2	77	2
Burrows	14	0	58	2
Fender	10	2	22	4
Shepherd	2	1	6	1
Peach	2	0	6	0

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR KING GEORGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COWES, England (Thursday)—King George gained another victory at the Cowes yachting regatta by his cutter Britannia, reefed down on account of the heavy weather, finishing 7m. 24s. ahead of Capt. Cecil Slade's Joyett in the race for the Town prizes. Sir Charles Allom's boat, White Heather, was slightly ahead of the Britannia at one point of the race, but later she split her main boom in a sudden heavy gust and retired. In the race for vessels between 10 and 70 tons, J. W. Cook's Thanet sailed over.

BRITISH DIVING CHAMPIONSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Harold Clark of Wardaworth Swimming Club won the British diving championship held recently at Ken Wood, thereby repeating his success of 1920. In this competition, which is held under the management of the Amateur Diving Association, gracefulness is the test and points are awarded for running and standing dives from heights varying from 12 to 33 feet. Clark had 106 points; five more than A. R. Knight of the Otter Swimming Club. A. E. Dickin of Hammersmith ran Knight very close, being only half a point behind. Miss Elsie Armstrong won the ladies' plain high diving championship with 79½ points, as against 78½ credited to Miss W. Mercer of Hammersmith and 72 to Miss V. M. Newman of the Mermaid Club, to which the winner also belongs.

KANSAS WINNER OF THE VALLEY TITLE

Fine All-Round Pitching Staff Is a Big Factor in Capturing the Conference Baseball Championship for 1921

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL

College—	Won	Lost	P. C.
Kansas	12	3	.800
Missouri	10	5	.666
Washington	9	4	.600
Nebraska	5	4	.555
Kansas State	5	6	.455
Drake	4	9	.307
Iowa State	4	9	.307
Oklahoma	2	8	.200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—With a pitching staff superior in its number of good average pitchers, University of Kansas captured the baseball championship of the Missouri Valley Conference for the 1921 season. It had a record of 12 victories against 3 defeats. University of Missouri was second with 10 wins and 5 losses, while Washington University, last year's champion, was third with 6 and 4 for its mark.

The three teams having the good fortune to come out on the larger end of scores with Kansas were Missouri, Kansas State Agricultural College, and University of Oklahoma. The Crimson and Blue defeated each of these teams at least once in return games, and downed Kansas State three times.

M. L. Otto '21, veteran of the Kansas State pitching staff, was, perhaps, the leading pitcher in the Conference. All of the Aggies' five victories are credited to him, including the 5-to-3 victory over the Conference champions. He pitched parts of most of the other K. S. A. C. games, but none of the lost efforts can be blamed on him alone.

Another leading pitcher was J. E. Smith '23, who shouldered the burden of Missouri's pitching after H. S. Pruitt '23 left college late in April. Smith has four victories to his credit, and did not lose any games without assistance.

The championship team had three pitchers who could be relied upon, F. A. Marxen 22, veteran, G. E. Rody '22, and C. C. Custer '23. Drake University had a pitcher of the first class in R. B. Goode '22, who got the heaviest share of the workouts for the Blue and White. Dearth of good pitching was one of the factors in the deposing of Washington University. The results of the games played follow:

Kansas	9	Missouri	3
Missouri	5	Kansas	4
Kansas	11	Missouri	9
Kansas	7	Missouri	6
Kansas	7	Nebraska	3
Kansas	13	Kansas State	8
Kansas	14	Kansas State	5
Kansas	10	Kansas State	6
Kansas State	5	Kansas	3
Kansas	4	Drake	3
Kansas	5	Drake	2
Kansas	11	Iowa State	7
Kansas	11	Iowa State	3
Oklahoma	10	Kansas	6
Kansas	11	Oklahoma	4
Missouri	4	Washington	3
Missouri	6	Washington	5
Washington	4	Missouri	1
Missouri	6	Kansas State	1
Kansas State	7	Missouri	2
Missouri	7	Drake	0
Missouri	11	Drake	0
Missouri	13	Iowa State	2
Missouri	3	Iowa State	0
Missouri	5	Oklahoma	0
Missouri	10	Oklahoma	1
Washington	8	Drake	7
Washington	9	Drake	0
Washington	2	Drake	1
Drake	2	Washington	1
Washington	7	Iowa State	3
Iowa State	11	Washington	1
Washington	7	Iowa State	0
Nebraska	5	Kansas State	2
Nebraska	6	Kansas State	5
Kansas State	8	Nebraska	5
Iowa State	12	Nebraska	6
Nebraska	7	Iowa State	0
Nebraska	1	Oklahoma	0
Oklahoma	7	Nebraska	1
Nebraska	5	Oklahoma	4
Kansas State	2	Oklahoma	1
Kansas State	13	Oklahoma	3
Drake	2	Iowa State	0
Drake	5	Iowa State	1
Iowa State	9	Drake	5
Iowa State	7	Drake	3
Drake	3	Oklahoma	1
Drake	5	Oklahoma	5

NEW YORK TAKES FIRST PLACE IN STANDING

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	59	36	.621
Cleveland	62	38	.620
Washington	57	48	.542
Detroit	49	53	.480
St. Louis	47	51	.480
Chicago	44	55	.444
Boston	43	55	.439
Philadelphia	36	62	.367

RESULTS THURSDAY

Detroit 8, New York 3
Chicago 5, Boston 4
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5
Washington 3, Cleveland 1
Washington 3, Cleveland 1

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston
Detroit at New York
Cleveland at Washington
St. Louis at Philadelphia

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — In the American Baseball League yesterday, Washington defeated the world champions in two games, the first and last by the score of 3 to 1. A loosely played game between St. Louis and Philadelphia was won by the former, 7 to 5. Both teams were erratic, the Athletics made three errors to St. Louis' four. Chicago, by rallying in the last two innings, defeated the Boston Red Sox by 5 to 4, and the New York Highlanders lost to the Detroit Tigers, 8 to 3, but take first place in the standing.

SENATORS WIN TWICE

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	x—	3	12	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Johnson and Picinich; Coveleskie and O'Neil. Umpires—Nallin, Wilson and Connolly.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	0	7	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	4	0

Batteries—Erickson and Gharrity; Morton, Caldwell and Shinault. O'Neil. Umpires—Wilson, Connolly and Nallin.

TIGERS DEFEAT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Detroit	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2—	8	8	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—	3	7	1

Batteries—Leonard and Bassler; Shawkey and Schang. Umpires—Moriarity and Chill.

RED SOX LOSE OUT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—		5	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1—	4	10	0

Batteries—Wienecke, Hodge, McWeeney and Schalk; Thormahlen and Ruel. Umpires—Owens and Hildebrand.

BROWNS WIN, 7 TO 5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0—	7	11	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4—		5	8	3

Batteries—Shocker and Severeid; Rommell, Keefe and Perkins. Umpires—Evans and Dineen.

REDS AND BROOKLYN DIVIDE TWO GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	63	35	.643
New York	61	40	.604
Boston	55	40	.579
Brooklyn	52	50	.510
St. Louis	50	48	.510
Chicago	42	57	.424
Cincinnati	42	58	.420
Philadelphia	30	67	.309

RESULTS THURSDAY

Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2
St. Louis 1, New York 0
Boston 13, Chicago 5
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 0

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago
New York at St. Louis
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—All four games were played in the National Baseball League yesterday. Cincinnati divided a double-header with the National champions, losing the first by 2 to 1 and winning the second by 5 to 2. In both games the batting honors were even, each team getting eight hits. The Boston Braves overwhelmed the Chicago Cubs by 13 to 5. St. Louis Cardinals defeated the New York Giants again in a game which developed to be a pitchers' battle between A. N. Nehf and W. A. Pertica; the score was 1 to 0. Pittsburgh won from Philadelphia by 5 to 0.

REDS DIVIDE WITH BROOKLYN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	8	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	8	1

Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Marquard and Wingo. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	x—	5	8	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	8	0

Batteries—Donahue and Hargrave; Reuther, Schupp, Smith and Taylor. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

GIANTS LOSE TO ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x—	1	7	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—Pertica and Dilhoefer; Nehf and Snyder. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

BRAVES WIN, 13 TO 5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	4	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	1—	13	14	1
Chicago	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—	5	7	4

Batteries — Fillingim, Watson and Gowdy, O'Neill; Ponder, Jones, Freeman and O'Farrell. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PITTSBURGH SCORES A SHUT OUT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	x—	5	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Hamilton and Brown; Meadows, Sedgwick, Freeman and Bruggy. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

NEWPORT YACHTING TROPHIES ARE WON

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—Commodore J. P. Morgan's Grayling and C. L. Andrews' Pampero won the trophies offered Wednesday by the Newport Yacht Racing Association for 50- and 40-foot sloops respectively. The races were sailed over a triangular course of 24 miles and completed the schedule of the New York Yacht Club for these waters.

The race was a free-for-all to schooners and sloops of all classes, but only the fifties and forties reported at the starting line. Grayling, which finished in 3h. 32m. 15s. was in the leeward division at the start, but picked up the lead on the reach to the first mark and held it all the way, beating home H. P. Plant's Spartan by about four minutes. L. G. Hammersley's Acushla finished nearly two minutes later. Then came Istalena, G. M. Pynchon, and Virginia, L. F. Crofoot, in the order named.

The forties were bunched for some time after crossing the line, but Pampero worked out ahead at the first mark and had two minutes over F. D. M. Strachon's Monsoon the rest of the way in, finishing in 4h. 2s. The others in this class to start and finish were Katherine, Pauline and Squaw.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1680

WILLIAMS WINS FROM RICHARDS

Latter Sustains His First Defeat of the Season in the Newport Invitation Tennis Tourney

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—R. N. Williams 2d of Boston won the feature match of the fourth round of the Newport Casino invitation singles tournament here Thursday when he defeated Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

This was the first time that Richards had been defeated this season, and it will be recalled that he defeated Williams and W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the world's singles champion, in the Rhode Island State tournament about two weeks ago.

Williams was at his best and Richards was frequently at a loss to make return. Neither found difficulty with the other's service, only eight service aces being registered divided equally. Richards made some marvelous gets, but Williams retaliated by smashing the hard-earned return to far parts of the court.

W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, California, recently successful defender of the Longwood Challenge Bowl, defeated Morris Duane, captain of next year's Harvard varsity tennis team, in straight sets 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. The Harvard man put up a good contest, but was hardly a match for the hard drives of Johnston.

W. M. Washburn of New York, member of the 1920 United States Davis Cup team, qualified for the semi-final round by defeating N. W. Niles of Boston, Massachusetts, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5. The first two sets were surprisingly easy for the New Yorker; but the third was a battle royal with Washburn doing most of the forcing and winning after deuce had been called.

The only four-round match which required more than the regulation three sets was between Zenzo Shimidzu of Japan and Robert Kinsey of San Francisco, and it was won by the famous Japanese player, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. Kinsey attempted to defeat Shimidzu by playing a net game, but the Japanese player drove him back to the baseline by well-placed lobbs. Shimidzu showed all his usual accuracy and famous getting ability. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Fourth Round

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated Vincent Richards, Yonkers, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Morris Duane, Harvard University, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

Zenzo Shimidzu, Japan, defeated Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

J. P. Duncan and E. Renal, Newport, defeated G. D. Biddle and Craig Biddle Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

W. M. Washburn, New York, and R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated E. T. Herndon and J. L. Werner, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

W. M. Johnston and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated R. N. Dana, Providence, and C. K. Shaw, Newport, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

L. B. Rice, Newton, and C. J. Curley, New York, defeated H. C. McCarthy and M. Horn, Newport, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

F. C. Baggs and William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, University of California, by default.

L. A. de Turenne and D. P. Robinson, Harvard University, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., New York, and M. S. Pfaffman, Quincy, 6—0, 9—7.

Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, by default.

H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, defeated P. Pearson and J. L. Banks, Newport, 6—0, 6—1.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated L. E. Williams, Yale University, and J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard University, 6—4, 6—1.

Howard Kinsey and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated S. H. Voshell, New York, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated W. S. Anderson and W. P. Burden, Newport, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Second Round

W. M. Washburn, New York, and R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated J. P. Duncan and E. Renal, Newport, 6—3, 6—0.

Ichiya Kumagae, New York, and Zenzo Shimidzu, Japan, defeated Morris Duane, Harvard University, and G. M. Wheeler, Newport, 6—1, 6—3.

W. M. Johnston and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated L. B. Rice, Newton, and C. J. Curley, New York, 12—10, 6—4.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Howard Kinsey and Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated L. A. de Turenne and D. P. Robinson, Harvard University, 6—4, 10—8.

LABATT TROPHY WON BY LONDON THISTLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—One of the biggest bowling features of the season in Ontario is the tournament of the Western Ontario Bowling Association held in this city annually and this year the best bowlers of the Province met in competition for the Labatt trophy, the Turnbull trophy and the Tecumseh trophy.

F. Brown's rink of London Thistles won the Labatt trophy from W. Wiley's Brantford rink, the score of the final contest being 18 to 16.

Claude Bluett's London Thistles captured the Turnbull trophy, winning from A. King of Windsor, 16 to 12. William Hynd's London Rowing Club four won the Tecumseh event.

DEDHAM WANDERERS DEFEAT BRYN MAWR

POINT JUDITH, Rhode Island—The Dedham Wanderers won the first leg on the Atlantic Cup here Wednesday in the first game of the local polo season, by defeating the Bryn Mawr Freebooters by a score of 9 to 7. The winners conceded the losers a handicap of 3 goals.

R. M. Shaw, No. 2 on the winning team, was easily the star of the game. He scored four of the goals made by his team. The summary:

DEDHAM	No.	BRYN MAWR
A. F. Goodwin	1	J. W. Converse
R. M. Shaw	2	P. S. P. Randolph
G. R. Small	3	J. D. Clark
W. Grosvenor	4	Carlton Foster

Score—Dedham Wanderers 9, Bryn Mawr 7. Goals—Shaw 4, Goodwin 4, Grosvenor for Dedham; Converse 3, Foster, Clark for Bryn Mawr. Safety—Shaw. Referee—Mr. Dempsey. Time—Eight 7½-minute periods.

T. E. HOWARD WINS GOLF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—T. E. Howard is the new amateur golf champion of New South Wales. His play in the amateur championship showed marked improvement over previous years. He defeated E. L. Apperly, a first-class man, in qualifying to play-off in the final. E. J. Pope, the runner-up, is a great player with the iron, but his weak putting lost him the match.

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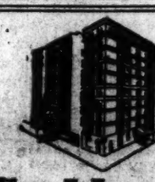

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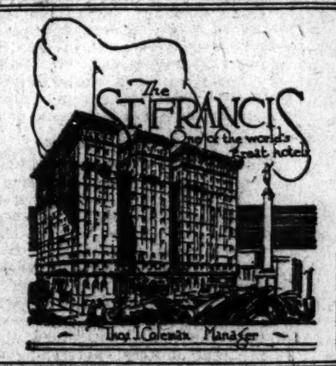

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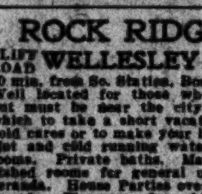

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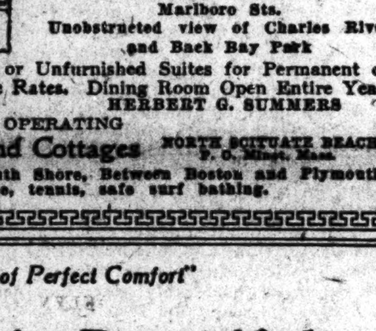
A la Carte 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinner $1 — 12 to 8 P. M.



The Charlesgate

One of BOSTON'S Best Residential Hotels

Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon & Marlboro Sts.

Unobstructed view of Charles River and Back Bay Park

Quiet and Attractive, Furnished or Unfurnished Suites for Permanent or Transient Occupancy at Moderate Rates. Dining Room Open Entire Year.

HERBERT G. SUMMERS

ALSO OPERATING

The CLIFF HOTEL and Cottages — NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, P. O. Minot, Mass.

On the Ocean Front, Historic South Shore, Between Boston and Plymouth. 18 hole GOLF course, tennis, safe surf bathing.

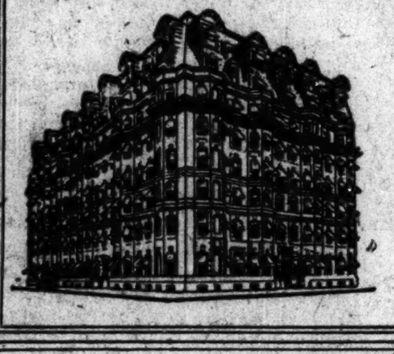
"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business

D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.

Telephone Brookline 1370.



Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park.

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, $3.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

WESTERN

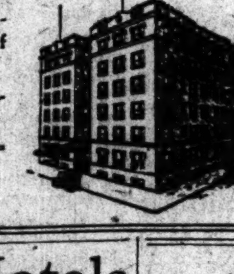
NORTONIA HOTEL

11TH STREET Off Washington

PORTLAND, OREGON

Central Location. Maintains high standard of service throughout.

American and European Plan.



Quiet, Comfortable. A hotel specially adapted to ladies traveling alone.

Special rates by the week.

A. S. HOGUE, *Prop.* — G. O. MADISON, *Mgr.*

Shirley Hotels

DENVER, COLORADO

250 desirable rooms furnished to suit you—Conveniently located.

Rates reasonable. Service high class. Ask for literature.

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NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

EASTERN

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17th and H Sts., N. W.

one square from the WHITE HOUSE within 10 minutes walk of all PUBLIC BUILDINGS

"The Home Hotel of the City"

J. L. BOWLES, Mgr.

The MONMOUTH

SPRING LAKE-N. J. — by the Sea

A distinctive hotel—a brick and stone structure with every modern comfort and convenience.

Open June 18; booklet.
2 18-HOLE GOLF COURSES
FRANK C. MOORE, Mgr.

NEW YORK

Pershing Square

NEW YORK
A World Center of Great Hotels

Under the Direction of
JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

The Biltmore — Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore — Geo. W. Sweeney, Vice-Pres.
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

The Belmont — James Woods, Vice-Pres.
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel — James Woods, Vice-Pres.
A short block from the Station

The Ansonia — Edw. M. Tierney, Vice-Pres.
Broadway at 73rd St.
In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK
Single Rooms $2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES

Close to amusement and shopping center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Also under same management: HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park.) Booklets sent free by applying to either of the above hotels.

Hotel Bristol

129-135 West 48th Street
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NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

When You Visit Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Add to your pleasure and comfort by stopping at the Hotel Lenox.

Quietly situated, yet very convenient to business, theater and shopping district, and Niagara Falls Boulevard.

HOTEL LENOX

North Street at Delaware
BUFFALO, N. Y.

European plan. Every room an outside room. $2.50 up. On Empire Tours. Road guide free.

C. A. MINER, Managing Director.

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Sagamore Lodge AND Bradford Arms

Sagamore Beach
CAPE COD

16 Miles from Historic Plymouth

Entirely new management and organization. Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Dancing, Fish, lobsters, clams and Cotuit oysters. Dairy products, vegetables and strawberries from our own farms.

Booklet

H. S. DOWDEN, Manager.
Room 336, Tremont Bldg., Boston, or Hyannis, Mass.

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MONUMENT BEACH
ON THE WATER FRONT OVERLOOKING BUZZARD'S BAY

20 miles from historic Plymouth over good State roads

3 MINUTES FROM DEPOT
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Cotuit Inn AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Cotuit, Mass.
OVERLOOKING HARBOR AND OCEAN
NOW OPEN

Boating, bathing, tennis, etc. Clams, oysters, little necks right out of the water. Milk, eggs, poultry and vegetables from our own farm.

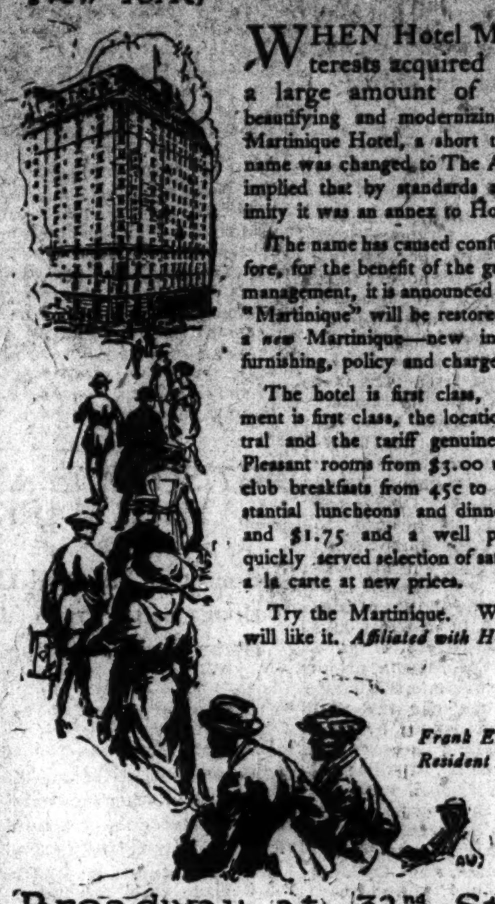
PRICES REASONABLE

CHARLES L. GIFFORD, Prop.
Cotuit, Mass., or 73 Tremont St., Boston.

NEW YORK

MARTINIQUE

New York — *Formerly The Annex*



WHEN Hotel McAlpin interests acquired and spent a large amount of money in beautifying and modernizing the famous Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the name was changed to The Annex. This implied that by standards and by proximity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

The name has caused confusion. Therefore, for the benefit of the guests and the management, it is announced that the name "Martinique" will be restored. It is now a *new* Martinique—new in decoration, furnishing, policy and charges.

The hotel is first class, the management is first class, the location most central and the tariff genuinely moderate. Pleasant rooms from $3.00 up. Popular club breakfasts from 45c to $1.00. Substantial luncheons and dinners at $1.25 and $1.75 and a well prepared and quickly served selection of satisfying dishes a la carte at new prices.

Try the Martinique. We know you will like it. *Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin.*

Frank E. Jago
Resident Manager

Broadway at 32nd Street.

MAJESTIC

Hotel and Restaurants
NEW YORK

Fronting Central Park at West Seventy Second Street
The Mid-town Motor Crossways
Close to the heart of the great city
Where guests find accommodations and service as completely satisfying as the name and setting promise

The Hurricane Deck

aloft the hotel ~ DINE ~ DANCE ~ SUP ~ under the open sky ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ 7 o'clock to closing.

Copeland Townsend.

Prince George Hotel

28th St., Near Fifth Ave. New York

1000 Rooms, Each with Bath
Room and Bath $2.50 and $3.00, up
Two Persons $3.50 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $5.00 and up
Room with toilet and running water, $2.00

In the very center of New York's business and social activities.

Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton, *Manager.*

HOTEL CLENDENING

202 West 103rd Street, New York

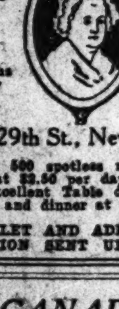
A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.

Rates—Single Room..............$1.50
Single Room, bath nearby.$2.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2.....$3, $4, $5
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath.....$5, $6, $7

Excellent Restaurant — Moderate Prices. Table d'Hote or a la Carte.

Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

Hotel Martha Washington



The Famous Hotel for Women — (Just Off Fifth Avenue)

29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at $2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hote luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Hotel Endicott

81st Street and Columbus Ave.
New York City
One Block From Central Park.
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two $25 to $30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $30 to $40

CANADA

Hotel Grosvenor

840 HOWE STREET
Vancouver — Canada
European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates: $1.50 Per Day and Up

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS LEDGERS SHOWING PROFITS

Small Gains Instead of Large Deficits by Concerns That Put Houses in Order Indicate That Conditions Are Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—More actual results on the right side of the ledger are beginning to appear in the world of business. Evidences of profit in place of deficits are accruing to concerns, especially those that took drastic steps to meet the readjustment. To be sure the profits now are not as large as the deficits were immediately following the abnormal conditions brought on by the war. But the fact that there is a profit indicates clearly that the economic situation is on the mend and traveling in the right direction.

The encouraging statement issued from the White House in Washington points out that it is unsafe to prophesy but at the same time it sums up the following points that may fairly be accepted as indicative of what is to be expected: The statement compiles some interesting data that is well worth repetition at a time when so many people are prone to be pessimistic over an unsatisfactory report from one concern that may be heavily overbalanced by such specifically encouraging reports as the improved earnings of 61 railroads. The White House summary calls attention to the recent reduction of discount rates by federal reserve banks, steps taken by the Treasury toward refunding the national debt; the resumption of active operation by the War Finance Corporation; efforts toward final settlement of the railroad problem; extension of relief to agriculture and the live-stock industry, and various other items of the Administration's financial policy.

Profit Instead of Loss

One outstanding illustration of the progress made by a particular concern is shown in the report of the American Hide & Leather Company, which has a surplus of $251,644 for the quarter ending with June, compared with a deficit of $1,210,383 for the March quarter. Not only that but the company has written inventories down to rock-bottom and otherwise put its house in order and is ready to show increasing profits as business improves. Leather prices appear to have started upward again, but some other lines have yet to find the low level. It is felt.

The steel industry has found some improvement in the inquiry and buying since prices have been reduced. Reports of a better sentiment in the trade in view of a somewhat larger volume of orders and inquiries, and at the same time a shrinkage of pig iron output in July to 864,555 tons, the lowest monthly production since December, 1903, mark the summary in the current issue of the Iron Age. July's pig iron production at the rate of 27,889 tons a day showed a decline of 20 per cent from the preceding month.

Latest transactions in steel products, says the review, show substantially the same low prices uncovered in the preceding week, with sheets and tin plates offering the least resistance, the attitude of the leading companies being to name prices that will take the business where the tonnage is larger than usual.

Railroad Orders Placed

Orders placed by railroads for car repairs and materials give car builders cause for relief that the turn in railroad purchases is at hand, but that improvement will be gradual.

The Iron Trade Review says new tonnage in iron and steel is growing in a modest way. Orders are more numerous, but their smallness individually still reflects the general caution of buyers. The best buying continues in wire products and in tubular goods. Sheet demand has picked up considerably the last two weeks. Mahoning Valley sheet production this week is at 52 per cent of capacity, the best record since December.

The employment situation is revealed by an investigation by the Detroit Free Press in 24 important industrial centers of the State, which shows 310,512 men are on pay rolls of manufacturing establishments canvassed. This is an increase of 33,972 since April 1 and of 173,612 since January 1, but is still 222,423 below high mark of 1920. Where there is no automotive industry, or where this industry is secondary to others, the employment situation has been much better.

Retail trade activity is indicated by the net sales by representative department stores in New York federal reserve district which during June were 7 per cent below June, 1920, and less than 1 per cent below May of this year. As prices on the average are probably 20 per cent to 30 per cent below last year, and number of individual transactions in June, 1921, was about 11 per cent greater than in June, 1920, it is evident the amount of merchandise sold continues to be greater than last year. Sales in June, 1921, show an increase of about 20 per cent over sales in June, 1919, when prices were more nearly equivalent to those prevailing today.

An increase of 14,086 in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight on American railroads during the week ended July 23, compared with the previous week, was shown by reports just received from carriers by the car service of the American Railway Association. The total for week was 790,348 cars, which was, however, a decrease of 128,070 cars, compared with same week last year, and a decrease of 119,334 cars compared with the same week in 1919.

The monthly report of merchandising activities by the Credit Clearing House, based on the tabulation of more than 200,000 actual transactions amounting in volume to more than $50,000,000, shows that purchases are more active than last month, but are not equal to July, 1920, or July, 1916. Indebtedness is less than in any of the three periods of comparison. Payments are better than last month, not so good as July, 1920, and better than July, 1916.

All three indications are favorable: larger purchasing by the general public, purchasing by merchants from manufacturers and wholesalers, and decreased indebtedness. This indicates that practically the whole country has made great progress in recovery from the depression of last winter and spring, a few localities excepted. It is now a question of good judgment, energy and thrift, supported by government economies, reduced taxes, and a helpful and constructive banking policy.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Settlement of Industrial Disputes Brings Better Prices and Also Better Feeling for the Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The settlement of the long coal strike and the gradual elimination of other industrial troubles has led tanners to take a more optimistic outlook as to the future. Market hides have again advanced as best ox hides made 6½d. for lights, to 9¼d. for heavies, in London recently, other classes of raw stock being steady. Yards are again being put on full time, while several old concerns are now being taken over and worked by the younger generation and run on modern lines. A couple of very large concerns, one in London and one in the Liverpool district, are almost completed, and will add greatly to the turnout of British sole and upper stock.

Curriers of the heavier grades of upper leather are still slack, but the outlook has improved by the disposal of very big stocks of dressed kip leather held by the government to the Continent. Box and willow calf are selling better, and prices are now approximating the cost of production. Glacé kid is in better request, and prices are firming up, the big stocks thrown on the market by the banks some time ago having all been cleared. Trouble is anticipated, however, in connection with wages readjustment, and certain proposals have been submitted to a joint conference of employers and employed, but so far have not been accepted. The former hold that costs of production are too high in view of the demand for leather, and propose substantial reductions in wages.

It is early days to decide whether the coal settlement will have a very decided effect on the shoe section; many manufacturers express the fear that a good deal of the summer trade has been lost entirely. On the other hand, the demand for artisan boots is bound to be good directly the resumption of industry is general. Stocks in jobbers' hands are very low, and retailers have bought sparingly of late, owing to the instability of prices. "Stunt" sales are still frequent, and an analysis of some of the advertisements appearing in the daily press suggest that footwear will soon be down to prewar prices. Generally speaking, the outlook is regarded with confidence, as the financial position has stood a severe test of late without serious trouble.

GOLD IMPORTATION BY UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gold imports amounting to $32,000,000 during the 10 days ending July 20 reached the highest mark for any similar period in the past three months according to a statement issued yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board. During the 10 days ending April 10 the total was $48,000,000. Exports of gold during the second ten days of July, however, were only $511,762.

Of the gold imported during the July period France sent in more than $16,000,000 worth; Great Britain over $7,000,000, and British India over $1,000,000, while the total gold exported, included $33,367 sent to Canada, $437,465 to Mexico and $40,900 to Hong Kong. The total gold imported from January 1 to July 20 amounted to $391,435,345, as compared with exports of $3,446,279 during the same period.

Silver imports for the 10 days amounted to $1,839,954 as compared with exports of $868,942 while for the half-year period imports totaled $30,772,242 as compared with exports of $23,297,887.

MIDVALE STEEL REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Midvale Steel Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1921, reports a deficit after charges, depreciation, tax and depletion of $1,289,393. This compares with a deficit of $1,395,202 in the preceding quarter and a surplus of $4,249,498, or $2.17 a share, earned on the $100,000,000 capital stock (par $50) in the corresponding period of 1920.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. October 13.12, December 13.54, January 13.50, March 13.72, May 13.78. Spot quiet, middling 13.15.

PARIS BOURSE VIEW ON MONEY OUTLOOK

While General Trade Improvement Is Expected, Rates Are Holding Firm Even in Face of More Plentiful Capital

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—There is a general feeling on the Paris Bourse that next year will see a distinct improvement in trade. The worst, it is thought, is now over. But it is not considered that the borrowing of money will be at lower rates for some time. There is apparently plenty of available money, but it is dear, for it is being employed with great circumspection. Moreover all these appeals for credit by the state, by the municipalities, by private enterprises, for budgetary needs, for purposes of debt consolidation, for the restoration of the north and the east, for the carrying out of projects long planned and long postponed, for the development of industries—all these appeals make the investor inclined to demand a higher rather than a lower return for his money.

The situation continues to be hopeful though much reserve is shown. The excitement which was caused by the misfortune of two important banks has subsided for it has become apparent that these are isolated incidents and that there is no justification for gloomy prognostications.

Railroad Shares Stronger

The new conventions relative to the organization of the railroads serve to strengthen railroad shares. There are bound to be heavy losses for some time, but it is believed that the railroads are now in the right way.

The old French rentes show an upward tendency. The 3 per cents advance. Foreign government securities fluctuate considerably on the Paris Bourse. The Greek 3 per cents, for example, oscillate between 370 and 400. The Unified Turks are fairly steady in the neighborhood of 36, while the Banque Ottomane are going up. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine continues its upward march. Four Moroccan towns have applied to the Crédit Foncier de France to contract loans similar to that which was emitted in March for Casablanca. If one runs one's eyes down the quotations for the French banks the all-round improvement is almost startling. Almost without exception they have gained points, in some cases many points. Notably is this the case of the Banque de Paris at des Pays-Bas, which is in great demand.

Ship Line Wants Money

Another example of the general tendency to increase capital is to be found in the Messageries Maritime. This steamboat company has just concluded accords with the state for the carrying of mails. It is calling together its shareholders to decide whether the capital shall be carried from 75,000,000 to 250,000,000 francs, and whether 150,000,000 francs of debentures shall be issued.

Sugar, in spite of the bad prospects of the beetroot crop, is doing well. The Raffineries Say finds its ordinary shares mounting from 1213 to 1265 and the preference shares from 580 to 610. The same remark applies to Sucreries d'Egypte which has experienced a similar leap.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

	Aug. 3 1921	July 27 1921	Aug. 6 1920
Coin and ctfs.	$412,836	$389,665	$185,165
Settlemt fund..	425,766	419,741	381,259
Gold with frgn agencies	.....	.....	111,531
Ttl held by bk	838,602	809,406	677,955
With F R agt	1,615,482	1,616,287	1,150,343
Redemp fund..	98,729	105,538	152,307
Total gold res.	2,552,813	2,531,231	1,980,605
Lgl ten, silv, etc	151,080	154,065	151,139
Total reserves.	2,703,843	2,685,296	2,131,744
Bills dis (sec by gov war ob).	572,609	591,215	1,285,398
All other	1,045,009	1,059,281	1,264,435
Bills bot in open market	29,961	19,424	339,390
Ttl bills on hd.	1,647,579	1,669,920	2,889,223
U S bonds and notes	34,114	34,178	26,879
U S cert of ind 1-yr cert (Pittman Act)	207,875	214,375	259,375
Oth cert of ind	13,541	938	12,115
Ttl earn assets	1,903,109	1,919,408	3,187,592
Bank prem ..	25,892	25,846	14,444
5% redem fund F R bk notes	9,614	9,666	13,002
Uncol items ..	496,700	494,948	732,573
All other res..	17,176	16,046	4,615
Total resources	5,153,384	5,150,210	6,083,970

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	102,372	102,263	93,341
Surplus fund ..	213,824	213,824	164,745
Res for gov franchise tax	45,526	45,503	.....
Gov deposits ..	56,747	31,709	20,780
Member bank reserve acct.	1,618,920	1,628,637	1,816,798
Other deposits	28,399	24,928	44,821
Total deposits.	1,705,066	1,695,274	1,882,399
F R notes in actual circul.	2,536,673	2,587,617	3,141,861
F R bk notes net liability	122,379	125,143	194,824
Def avail items	409,227	413,037	549,778
All other liab..	17,967	17,549	55,012
Total liabilities	5,153,334	5,150,210	6,083,970
Ratio of total res to dep and note liab comb	63.7%	62.4%	44.0%
Ratio of gld res to F R nts aft set aside 35% agst dep liab	83.1%	82.4%	48.9%

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—The total sales of state and municipal bonds in July were $94,021,550 against $79,914,826 in July, 1920, according to the Daily Bond Buyer. Sales for the last seven months were $599,775,360, compared with $428,896,617 for the corresponding period of last year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BIG SHIP COMPANY

International Mercantile Marine President Says Business This Year Not as Good as Last

NEW YORK, New York—A financial view of the condition of ocean traffic last year may be gained from the annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company just issued. The profit after taxes and fixed charges amounted to $12,782,178 against $17,749,932 in the preceding year.

After deducting $5,346,376 for depreciation of steamships, the surplus was $7,435,802, equal to $14.37 a share earned on $51,725,500 preferred stock, compared with $25.45 earned in 1919, $18.63 in 1918 and $22.72 in 1917.

The report shows gross earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Company and its subsidiaries, the American, Red Star, and White Star lines, the Atlantic Transport, Leyland and Dominion lines, totaling $125,807,453, which include dividends from partly owned companies, compared with $67,626,968 in 1919.

During the year 1920 the latter company purchased 1537 ordinary shares and 82,162 preference shares of the Leyland Line and now owns all of the former and all of the latter, except 670 shares.

Combined income account of the International Mercantile Marine Company and its subsidiary companies as of December 31 compares:

	1920	1919
Gross earns	$113,331,819	$58,875,494
Misc earns	12,475,634	8,751,474
Total	125,807,453	67,626,968
Exp, txs, etc	110,387,584	47,139,691
Net earns	15,419,868	20,487,277
Fixed chgs	2,637,690	2,737,345
Pro before deprec..	12,782,178	17,749,932
Deprec	5,346,376	4,583,818
Surplus	7,435,802	13,166,114
Pfd div	5,689,805	13,448,630
Balance	1,745,997	*282,516
Prev surplus	†28,810,976	30,561,058
Surp Dec 31.....	30,556,973	30,278,542

*Deficit. †After deduction of $1,467,566 representing part cost of reconditioning S. S. Olympic.

P. A. S. Franklin, the president, says:

"The decrease in net earnings for the year 1920, as compared with 1919, was caused largely by the smaller movement of freight traffic, the consequent recession in freight rates and also by labor difficulties in various directions, which seriously interfered with the regular movement of traffic and the dispatch of your steamers, and which materially increased operating expenses. The difficulties of conducting the business during the last year and so far this year have been very great, due to complications with Labor and exceedingly heavy expenses in connection with repairs, reconditioning of the ships after their work, and excessive cost of all supplies required.

"The net earnings of your properties for the first half of the year 1921 have been running considerably lower than the figures given out for 1920, due to the great shrinkage in the movement of traffic all over the world, resulting in many idle freight steamers and much of the freight moving being carried at rates which, in many cases, does not pay the cost of labor and other charges incidental to handling the traffic to and from steamers."

NEW YORK MARKET TREND IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York—Changes were irregular on the stock exchange yesterday but losses ruled for the most part. There was some short covering and a little pool activity but general selling was resumed before the close which was heavy. The total sales amounted to 329,700 shares. Call money got up to 6 per cent.

Closing quotations were: Steel 75, off ½; Studebaker 78⅝, up ⅛; Northern Pacific 78, off 1; Pierce Arrow pfd 28¼, off 4⅜; Atlantic Gulf 23⅜, up 1.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Aug 4.'21	Jul 28.'21	Aug 5.'20
Gold	5,521,200	5,521,000	5,589,400
Silver	275,500	273,200	247,900
Loans & disc..	5,261,200	5,011,300	4,782,900
Circulation ..	37,364,300	36,941,400	38,211,300
Deposit	2,788,800	3,229,300	3,235,100
War advances to state ..	25,300,000	25,100,000	25,700,000

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat closed lower yesterday with September at 1.21⅞, December at 1.24½. Corn closed fractionally lower with September at 57⅞, December 58¾. Provisions were depressed by lower quotations on hogs. September rye 1.11¼b, August rye 1.13, December rye 1.10¼b, September barley 60¼b, December barley 62¼b, September pork 18.55, September lard 11.21, October lard 11.90 to 11.92, January lard 10.30, September ribs 10.45, October ribs 10.30.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	$3.58¼	$3.56¼	$4.8665
Francs (French)..	.0772	.0762¼	.1930
Francs (Belgian)..	.0741½	.0732	.1930
Francs (Swiss)....	.1643	.1641	.1930
Lire	.0428½	.0420½	.1930
Guilders	.3044	.3044	.4020
German marks	.0122½	.0122	.2380
Canadian dollar...	.89¼	.893	....
Argentine pesos...	.2841	.2862	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0542	.0542	.1930
Pesetas	.1230	.1273	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2087	.2010	.2680
Norwegian kroner.	.1266	.1255	.2680
Danish kroner....	.1537	.1517	.2680

FEWER IDLE FREIGHT CARS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Idle freight cars totaled 555,168 on July 23, according to reports from railroads to the American Railway Association. This is a reduction of about 10,000 since July 15.

LOAN HANDLING BY BRITISH TREASURY

Withdrawing of Twelve Months Bills and Substituting Shorter Term Paper Is Timed to Lose Government a Day's Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After an uneventful spell the City has been treated to one or two mild excitements. For two of these the Treasury is responsible. Whence the Treasury derives its inspirations is a mystery; appearances suggest either that it makes a point of slightly modifying in practice the excellent technical advice which it can command, or that it neglects to make use of that advice at all. The consequence is that what looks sound policy is always invariably vitiated by omission to take note of some detail that looks of no particular moment but counts with the experts who realize that a single day's interest on a large sum is not negligible.

The withdrawal of 12 months' Treasury Bills, and the substitution of six months' bills were approved by the market; the choice of the day for the change was also approved, because the Treasury had omitted to observe that buyers of six months' bills on July 1 gained one day's interest at the expense of the Treasury. So the six months' bills had a huge success; all the market money went into them and as a result the market was bare for the regular weekly tenderings for three months' bills and the Treasury had to pay more for those placed. Whitehall should beware of measuring its wits against those of Lombard Street.

Piecemeal Funding

Another piecemeal funding operation has been undertaken by the Treasury. Three efforts of the sort have been made in the two years that have elapsed since the issue of what was called, rather prematurely, the funding loan, which made its appearance simultaneously with the Victory bonds. The attempt then made to sit on two stools has proved of sinister omen. During the war many financial blunders were made through infirmity of purpose, but it is possible to recall with pride and satisfaction that Mr. Bonar Law, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that he would adhere to the 5 per cent basis for all British borrowings. The United States Treasury was equally steadfast in its adherence to type.

Since the war ended the British Treasury has been less steadfast. It has tried all sorts of expedients with the result that it has disturbed all the old landmarks and has not succeeded in attaching any new support of consequence to its issues. That the Treasury has had at least two widely divergent interests to reconcile in its endeavors to prolong the maturity of short-dated obligations is undoubted. If we take only the National War bonds which were sold "on tap" continuously throughout the later years of the war we find them largely in the hands of banks, of railway companies which invested the renewal funds they could not spend when labor was scarce, and of manufacturing concerns which accumulated the bonds against claims for war tax liabilities not likely to be exigible until well after the war was over. The earliness of the maturity of the bonds was their recommendation in all such cases. But a large proportion of the National War bonds was subscribed by the ordinary investing public. Now that these series of five-year bonds are approaching maturity the Treasury seeks to extend them.

Both Marks Missed

There is not, and cannot be, a common denominator, so to say, between investors who must be temporary and those who may be permanent. Yet the Treasury has in its partial funding proposals seemed to be afraid to cultivate one or other boldly, and so has missed both marks. The conversion loan of May this year was addressed mainly to the permanent class of investors, but its terms seemed to have been framed with a sidelong glance toward the temporary holders of the bonds which could be converted. It has now been announced that of £620,000,000 capable of conversion under the terms only £163,328,000 came in, fortunately £148,303,000 of this represented debt falling due within the next two years, so that its extension materially relieved the pressure of the near future. But since the conversion loan was opened and closed new pressure has arisen. The revenue returns for the June quarter of the national financial year showed a smaller loss in current receipts than might have been anticipated considering that the coal strike had lasted throughout the three months. Current revenue was well maintained, but over £100,000,000 was dropped on what may be called war reversions. Realizations of war stocks, whether of foodstuffs or materials, dwindled, and the collection of arrears of excess profits duty almost stopped because the revenue authorities are puzzled, as they may well be, how to treat claims for exemption or relief arising from the collapse in value of stock-in-trade, or inventories, which makes all the difference between a liability for duty for last year and a claim for refund of duty paid in preceding years.

Anyhow, the Treasury has not made ends meet and has had to enlarge its temporary borrowings. No sensible person would minimize the undesirability of this expansion of floating debt, but equally does common sense revolt against the parrot-like repetition of the pleonastic words, "further inflation," in which some would-be financial purists indulge. So long as, alike in floating debt and in currency, there is ebb and flow, as occasion and necessity warrant, there can be no question of progressive inflation.

Still the Treasury has need to seize every opportunity of substituting long-dated for temporary borrowings. Why the last conversion loan was not left open and available for exchange from every existing form of short-dated debt is a mystery. Now we have an issue of Treasury Bonds which is to be continuous. They are 5½ per cents offered at 97 per cent and repayable at par in April, 1929, and so yield, allowing for redemption, close on 6 per cent. Eight years hence is an odd maturity that suggests another compromise between the requirements of the temporary and the permanent investor. Holders of National War bonds due in 1922 and 1923 who ignored the attractions of the last conversion are given the opportunity of another exchange with a cash gratuity to allure them. This is designed to meet the case of banks and financial institutions who preferred to retain short-dated war bonds to realize a premium on redemption. If they get a cash bonus now they may be content to prolong their investment. If the Treasury ultimately catches its fish there need not be too narrow scrutiny of the methods, but these frequent changes of bait do not impress one with the capacity of the angler.

Funding operations are generally expected to unify, but since the armistice we have multiplied the number of separate issues. Each funding or conversion creation has left outstanding remnants of the issues it was intended to absorb. The new Treasury bonds are convertible into the 3½ per cent conversion loan, but the merging of the two does not seem probable. Still if between the two the unconverted fragments of the war bonds due next year and in 1923 are reduced to such dimensions that the call for cash repayments are within the capacity of the revenues of these years the Treasury may be able to claim a success for its nibbling and eclectic policy.

KRUPPS OFF WAR FOR PEACE WORK

One of German Industries That Has Altered Output and Is Showing Progress in New Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESSEN, Germany—German industry has on the whole shown its ability to adapt itself to the altered circumstances in rather a wonderful manner but none perhaps more so than the Fried-Krupp establishment which at present employs about 40,000 hands and 8000 functionaries.

The works have commenced the manufacture on a large scale of locomotives and railway wagons, and turn out about 10 wagons a day and a locomotive every other day. In addition the firm manufactures large quantities of industrial and agricultural machines, of motors, of cinema apparatuses and almost every conceivable article of iron or steel.

Krupp follows the trend of the times by consolidating its manufacturing department on an ever increasing scale with mining undertakings, what in Germany is called the vertical concentration, and whereas the firm for a long time only controlled inadequate coal fields, it must now be counted among the largest owners of coal mines in Germany.

Essen is the domicile of the Rhenish-Westphalian coal syndicate, and there, too, is located the Rhenish-Westphalian electricity works, the strongest generator of electric energy in Europe.

SOUTH AMERICAN WOOL SALE FIGURES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Government sale of 5,000,000 pounds of low grade South American wools was less successful than those which have recently been held, although allowances must be made for the season and the nature of the wools. Barley 48 per cent of the total offering was sold.

The wools were suited chiefly to the needs of the carpet manufacturers, but these buyers were not especially keen, with the possible exception of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, which was the heaviest buyer, taking over 570,000 pounds. The amelioration of labor troubles at this mill is probably responsible in some measure for these purchases.

The Alexander Smith Carpet Company was the second largest buyer of greasy wools, taking over 209,000 pounds. The sale of scoured wools (76.5 per cent being sold) was much more animated than in the case of the other offerings, except for the rather negligible offering of 25,000 pounds of West Coast wools, all of which was sold.

Thomas Kenworthy of Philadelphia bought slightly over 26 per cent of the offering of 925,000 pounds of scoured wools, while Winslow & Company of Boston, with 233,000 pounds to their credit, were a close second in the volume bought. They paid the highest price of the sale, namely, 31 cents for a lot of carbonized 44s, while Kenneth Hutchins and Cordingley & Company paid 30½ and 30 cents, respectively, for two lots of short C supers.

On the whole, it is believed that the government limits were generally a little lower than at the preceding sale. Good combing fours South American brought 18 cents, clean basis, and Pasto Fuerte second clip 46s brought about 17 cents, clean.

FINANCIAL STATUS IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Generally Satisfactory Position Reported Due in Large Measure to Steps Taken to Avoid Increase in Paper Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — The present financial position of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is, in the main, in a very stable and satisfactory condition. An interesting fact pointing to this pleasing state of affairs is that in the budget for 1921 the revenues were estimated as amounting to 14,130,000,000 crowns, the expenditures as 13,843,000,000 crowns, leaving a credit of 287,000,000 crowns.

In this respect Tzecho-Slovakia is the first state in central Europe which can show a success of this kind. The reason for this is that Tzecho-Slovakia from the very beginning of its existence has aimed at avoiding an increase in the circulation of its currency. Thus, for instance, from the beginning of January to the middle of April of the present year that circulation of paper currency was reduced from 11,047,000,000 to 10,594,000,000 crowns.

In computing the devaluation of the currency as compared with the gold standard it is necessary to consider whether any such devaluation has here taken place. The Tzecho-Slovak Republic took over the paper money which had been circulated by the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and replaced it by a paper currency of its own. The relation between this paper currency and a gold standard has never been fixed, nor has the obligation of payment in gold ever been defined by statute. Seeing that no gold currency standard exists, it is impossible to speak of a devaluation of a currency in its relation to gold. The Tzecho-Slovak crown, being the sole legal tender in the country, has a definite value, but it is not a substitute for gold, such as the American paper dollar, for example.

It must further be pointed out that the situation in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is quite different from that in Germany, for instance, where the present financial policy—either deliberately, or under the pressure of circumstances—is inevitably leading to a disaster in the state finances, but at the same time is enriching individual persons, from whom the state does not demand any considerable sacrifices, and who, as a result, can produce and export more cheaply.

The great difference in the conditions prevailing in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic and Germany respectively, may be seen by a comparison of the railway rates, the prices of coal, the coal tax and the whole system of taxation in general, for in order to attain equilibrium in the budget, and to prevent inflation of the circulating medium, the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has imposed heavy sacrifices upon its trade and industries.

STABLE UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Trading on the stock exchange failed to broaden yesterday and the markets drifted aimlessly, generally with a stable undertone. Gilt-edged investment issues were dull owing to stiffer rates for money.

Hesitation was noted in the French loans, and they also were dull. Dollar descriptions were quiet and easier, moving with the New York exchange. Home rails were soft and without feature. Shares of Argentine roads halted after having scored gains. The oil group was cheerful in spots.

Shell Transport & Trading 5¼, Mexican eagle 5 7-16. Alterations in the industrial department were narrow and irregular.

Hudson's Bay was 6¾. The rubber section was neglected but steady. Kaffirs were firm, but operations were professional. Consols for money 49⅛, Grand Trunk 4⅛, De Beers 10⅞, Rand mines 2⅜, bar silver 38⅝d. per ounce. Money 3¾ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4 7-16 per cent; three months' bills 4½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England — The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Aug 4 1921	July 28 1921	Aug 5 1920
Circulation	£128,690	£128,283	£126,489
Public deposits....	16,317	15,373	17,462
Private deposits...	108,710	106,435	150,685
Govt securities...	47,596	43,135	76,265
Other securities...	77,281	78,000	74,788
Reserve	18,133	18,566	15,063
Prop res to liab %	14.50	15.22	10.17
Bullion	128,382	128,370	123,234
Bank rate %.....	5½	5½	7

Treasury notes outstanding totaled £302,198,000, compared with £298,184,000 last week. The amount of gold security is now £28,649,000, compared with £28,630,000 in the previous week.

URUGUAY ACCEPTS LOAN

NEW YORK, New York—A loan of $7,500,000 through the National City Bank of New York has been accepted by the National Executive Council of Uruguay, according to a dispatch from Montevideo.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Aug. 1, 1921.

Certificates for American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock paid in full as of July 20, 1921, under the provisions of the circular of May 10, 1921, are ready for delivery at the office of the Treasurer in Boston (at the office in New York, if payment was made there) upon the surrender of full-paid receipts given in acknowledgment of subscription payments.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

MANITOBA STRIKES STILL UNSETTLED

Legislation Needed to Make Decisions of Joint Council Final in Labor Disagreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The need for legislation which would make the decisions of the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry binding upon both parties to a dispute is becoming more apparent with every wage disagreement which is submitted to the council for arbitration. Although the period at the beginning of the summer, which usually is regarded as the most critical time in the matter of new wage settlements and working conditions, passed this year without serious trouble, there is in Manitoba at the present moment at least four disputes between employers and employees, neither of whom is willing to budge from the stand originally taken.

The trouble is between the typographical union and the master printers, the plasterers and the building contractors, the upholsterers and their employers, and the musicians' unions and the theater managers. In the case of the printers, the matter is now being considered by the industry council, and a decision is expected shortly. The case of the upholsterers and the plasterers illustrates the need for legal recognition and enforcement of the awards which the council may make in matters which it is called to adjudicate.

When the upholsterers' employers notified the workers they would have to accept a reduction of 20 cents an hour in their wages, the union appealed to the industry council, which decided the union should accept a 17 cent reduction. The employees signified their willingness to abide by the decision, but the employers declared the union either would have to accept their original offer or other men would be engaged in the various factories. The union members finally gave in, and returned to work under protest.

In the case of the plasterers, conditions are reversed. The joint council decided that under present conditions, the plasterers should agree to take a reduction of 7½ cents in wages, making their hourly wage $1.05 instead of $1.12½. This the plasterers refused to do, in spite of the fact that all the other main building trades had agreed to considerable wage cuts in order to give an impetus to building which would keep them employed during the summer. The deadlock between the contractors and the plasterers has continued for more than a month, but it now appears as if a compromise will be effected and a new agreement drawn up.

The musicians in the theaters, stage bands and other theater employees have consented to accept reductions amounting in some cases to as much as 25 per cent of their wages. A vigorous protest has been made by the musicians' union, but because this is a dull season so far as the theatrical business is concerned, the matter of coming to a final agreement is being left in abeyance until autumn.

Considerable discussion took place in Winnipeg between brotherhood officials and railway officials regarding the 12 per cent reduction in wages proposed for certain employees on the Canadian National Railways. At one time during the negotiations, local brotherhood officials threatened to take out an injunction to prevent the railway from putting the reduction into effect, but a two weeks' advancement of the date from which the lower wage was to take effect, resulted in the abandonment, temporarily at least, of the injunction plan. The whole discussion has now been shifted to Ottawa and Montreal, where brotherhood officials from all over the dominion are negotiating with the chief railway officials in an effort to come to an amicable agreement.

CHILE PLANS TO BUILD UP HER COAL EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Chilean Government is preparing to build up the coal export trade, in an effort to relieve the industrial depression which is being felt throughout Chile, following the slump of the nitrate market after the world war, according to William J. Ryan, an American mining engineer, who is here after seven years spent in the mines of the Lower Andes, on the west coast of South America.

"Chile has taken the first step in building up a coal export trade to replace the loss in the nitrate industry," said Mr. Ryan to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "by ordering surveys of 155 miles of railroad line branching off from the Chilean railway system in the central part of the country, running across the Lower Andes, through Argentina to Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca, thus connecting with tidewater at two ports on the Atlantic. In addition to the export trade, there is chronic shortage of lumber and fuel in Argentina, whose plains are almost forestless, and whose mountains contain little coal.

"The Lower Andes in Chile are clothed with heavy forests of pine and oak, while the Chilean coal deposits have been pronounced almost inexhaustible by coal experts, so that by this railroad one of the serious import problems of Argentina would be solved and Chile furnished a market for two of her most abundant natural products.

"The road will cost about $3000 gold a mile, exclusive of rolling stock, according to estimates by government engineers. The comparatively low cost is due to the fact that all surveys, drawings, and direction of construction is by army engineers without additional cost; the right of way is virtually all through government-owned lands, and the private soldiers in the army will do the actual work of the construction. Work on the railroad is to be started about September 1, and it is estimated that about 18 months will be required to complete the line.

"The route is from Curs-Cautin, on the Chilean railways, to Zapala, on the Argentine system, and lies through the rich valley of Lonquima, in Chile, a valley suitable for all forms of agriculture, but which has not been developed owing to lack of transportation facilities. The Andes are low at the proposed point of crossing, no tunnels would be needed, and the maximum grade not more than 2 per cent."

WORLD AMITY OF ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To perpetuate in peace the friendly understanding between the engineers of all the allied countries during the war is the chief purpose of engineers in the United States in cooperating with all other agencies now moving toward international amity, according to a statement just issued by the American Engineering Council. Thus the visit of the American Engineering Mission to award to Sir Robert Hadfield and Eugene Schneider the John Fritz gold medal brings the engineering fraternity into closer relations. The council recently lauded the French engineering fraternity for valuable work of reconstruction, and adopted resolutions complimenting the work of Englishmen.

WAGE HEARING TO BE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Hearings on a new wage scale and working agreement between the 22,000 oil workers and the oil companies of California, will begin about August 1. The hearings will be held in this city before E. P. Marsh of the Federal Oil Board, and Captain C. P. Connell, of the Conciliation Service, two members of the Mediation Commission of the United States Department of Labor. The first adjustment was worked out as a war-time measure.

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EDUCATIONAL

HIGHER EDUCATION IN COOPERATION

The Congress of Universities of the British Empire

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The new effort for cooperation in the field of higher education, that has produced such fruitful results in the course of the past few years, had a further success at the second congress of the universities of the British Empire, which took place in Oxford in the week of July 4 to 9. The first congress met in London in 1912, when 53 universities in the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand were represented. It was then arranged that the congress should meet quinquennially, but owing to the war the second meeting had to be postponed until the present year, when 59 universities from all parts of the British Empire took part.

The delegates from overseas, all of whom were men of high importance in their representative institutions, arrived in England during the latter part of June and visited the universities of London, Bristol, and Wales before proceeding to Oxford. At a later date they go to Cambridge, Manchester, the Scottish universities, and elsewhere as guests of the British academic world.

Far-Reaching in Interest

Though the meetings have been interspersed with a good deal of social festivity, the main business of the congress has been of a very serious and important kind and has been concerned with matters that are not only of interest to British subjects but doubtless to all who are concerned with academic matters. No bodies can be more jealous of their autonomy than are the British universities, but it has been found possible while preserving this in its entirety to achieve a good deal of voluntary cooperation which should further the cause of higher education.

The congress of 1912 set up a Universities Bureau whose expenses are discharged by a voluntary levy upon the various universities in proportion to their size, and this bureau is the agency through which communications take place between the universities of the Empire and those of the United States, France, Denmark, Sweden, Italy and other countries. It affords accommodation at its house, 50 Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, for the American Universities Union and the corresponding academic consulates from other countries; it acted as the agent for the summoning of the second congress, and will carry on the work of cooperation after the delegates have dispersed.

The presidential chair at successive meetings was filled by the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, who is the British Foreign Secretary, and chancellor of the University of Oxford, Mr. A. J. Balfour, chancellor of Cambridge and Edinburgh, Viscount Haldane, chancellor of Bristol, and other chancellors of great universities. The subjects discussed were most diverse, but all of immediate interest. They included "The Universities and the Balance of Studies," on which Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, Prof. A. N. Whitehead, the mathematician, and others, discussed the relative weight of the physical and natural sciences and of the humanities in the education of men of science and men of affairs; they included also "The Universities and the Teaching of Civics, Politics, and Social Economics," on which Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics, and Professor Monpetit of the University of Montreal showed how it had been found possible by basing the teaching securely on a groundwork of sound historical method to avoid the dangers of facile generalization to which economists have in the past been too prone.

Educational Specialties

On the subject of "The Universities and Secondary Education," the field of discussion was considerably narrowed, and dealt mainly with the somewhat specialized conditions in England and Scotland, but when "The Universities and Adult Education" came to be considered, the papers of Prof. Darnley Naylor of Adelaide, Australia, and others were of an interest that was much wider and especially engrossing to those who knew something of the means used to grapple with similar problems in the United States.

Concerning "The Universities and Technological Education," a discussion opened by Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, led to many interesting comparisons with work done in the United States, and the conclusion was generally reached that technological education in its higher branches was best undertaken in universities rather than in separate degree-granting institutions solely concerned with technology. A long session was devoted to a discussion of the important recent improvements in the organization of British universities for training research students, perhaps the greatest step forward in higher education in recent years. This discussion was preceded by papers from Sir Frederick Kenyon, librarian of the British Museum, and Prof. C. H. Firth for the Political Sciences and Professor Sherrington, the eminent physiologist for natural science.

The points brought out showed how far Britain has progressed in the organization of the highest form of university training. In a discussion on "University Finance" the determination of the British universities to preserve their independence of state control was strongly reemphasized, though Canadian representatives pointed out that in their Dominion no particular danger to university autonomy resulted from the close dependence of the universities on funds provided by the state.

The English universities look for their maintenance to three sources of income, the proceeds of which are approximately equal: (a) private endowments and students' fees, (b) grants from the national Treasury, (c) grants from local authorities. It was shown that the administration of the Treasury grants had been almost wholly beneficent, and that the universities were being properly encouraged to specialize each along a definite line, marked out for it by local circumstances or equipment.

Great readiness was shown by all the delegates present to further this policy, which is essential if the universities of the Empire are to be administered to the best advantage. Certain universities are obviously marked out for the highest work in particular lines: Oxford for classics, Cambridge for mathematics and physics, London for history, politics and oriental studies, Sheffield for metallurgy, and so on; and the new Institute of Historical Research in the University of London was pointed to as an instance of the way in which this work can be furthered.

The Universities Bureau

The final meeting of the congress was devoted to business concerned with the Universities Bureau, and the value of its activities was fully recognized, and steps were taken to extend those activities. Relations with the academic communities of other countries are greatly facilitated by its means, and the difficult task of the universities in the outer Empire in filling their professorial appointments is much lightened. The congress therefore indorsed the actions of those who manage the bureau, the only machinery common to all the 59 universities represented, and determined to continue its support.

To an interested observer the work of the congress seemed profitable in a high degree. Both as a meeting ground for those engaged in university work in widely separated parts of the world, and as a forum for the organized discussion of matters of moment, the congress has fully justified itself. The papers presented are immediately to be published in collected form by Messrs. George Bell & Sons, and they will undoubtedly be of wide interest to the educational world.

AS THE ORIENTAL SEES THE OCCIDENTAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—An interesting view of occidental educational methods, as seen through oriental eyes, was given recently to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Yuan Beh Tsai, chancellor of the Peking National University, one of the foremost educators of China, who passed through San Francisco on his way home from a six months' tour of Europe, investigating the university systems of England, France and Germany. Dr. Yuan made a special study of the relations between the universities and the secondary schools for the purpose of adapting the better points he found in each system to the Chinese university. He said:

"In Germany I found that the universities paid most attention to specialization in advanced study and natural science work. They particularly favor the work done in research laboratories.

"The English universities are trying to develop the individuality of the student, and so pay less attention to the advanced study side of university education or the research laboratory. They do pay very strict attention to the moral side of education and concentrate their efforts more along this line.

"There is one notable thing about the French university system, and that is the method of dividing the entire nation into seven sections, or departments, to correspond with the seven universities of France. The president of each university controls not only the university itself, but also has control over all the academies, or secondary colleges, in his division.

"I find that the American universities differ greatly in different sections of the country. But there is one special characteristic present in all American universities, regardless of their location, which I did not find in the European universities, and that is the development of social activities among the students themselves, and the special training courses for social work.

"It is hard to say just what I shall recommend for adoption in the Chinese university, but there is one thing that I do favor very much and that is the French system of districting the country under the university. I shall recommend that, and, also, an attempt to develop great social activity among the students. I also have been investigating the library systems of the universities and shall recommend some changes in our system at the national university."

DEVELOPMENTS IN MATHEMATICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Further detailed study of the mathematics courses given at the Columbia University summer session, under the auspices of Teachers' College, shows even greater proof of the complete change of base in the course to be inaugurated as a result of the investigations of the national committee on educational requirements. From the very beginning of the elementary schools, through the 12 years to the college entrance requirements, as well as in the commercial and business classes, and courses in general education and home economics, particularly for girls, the committee has left no stone unturned to insure interesting and useful, rather than systematic and logical development of mathematical knowledge.

Professor Clifford B. Upton, provost of Teachers' College, recently stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the main purpose of the changes was first, to make the high school worth while, and second, to make the study of mathematics of practical use to that large number of students who never go to college, as well as the college students. In this connection, preparations were being made for cooperation between the committee and the College Entrance Examination Board, looking to the standardization of the algebra and syllabus, for college entrance, fixing a minimum list of propositions required for college entrance, and a similar list of algebra requirements. Other questions to be studied, were whether girls should be taught mathematics as applied to household economics, or on the same basis as boys, and the methods and courses in business colleges, technical, trade, continuation and commercial schools.

"In hundreds of commercial schools," he said, "this work is taught in the same fashion as in the academic schools, not even the most fundamental and routine calculations of business being fully considered. We have therefore included a study of the curriculum in commercial schools, and methods of presenting such subjects as short methods, calculation involved in accounting and business statistics, graphs, sinking funds, depreciation, obsolescence and replacement, calculating machines, annuities, bond valuation and consideration of business forecasts and reports. Practical aids such as surveying, the use of charts, graphs and possibly films, will also be considered."

Changes in Junior High School

In the seventh, eighth and ninth years of the twelve-year course, now becoming better known as the junior high school, are the changes especially marked. The detailed syllabus, as published by United States Bureau of Education, brings this out most clearly. The course for these years is divided into five topics: Arithmetic, intuitive geometry, algebra, numerical trigonometry and demonstrative geometry.

Much material thought necessary for the pupil in the past has been eliminated in both arithmetic and algebra. In the former, after the four fundamental operations have been completed, only such tables of weights and measures as are in general practical use, simple fractions, with emphasis only on those most familiar, such as half, quarter, third, fifth and eighth, percentage in its relation to fractions, and short cuts in multiplication and division will be studied, together with facility and accuracy, and time tests, with the use of line, bar and circle graphs wherever useful. The remainder of the course will be devoted to the application of these fundamentals to subjects classified as follows:

1. Arithmetic of the home, household accounts, thrift, simple bookkeeping, methods of sending money, parcel post;
2. Arithmetic of the community; property and personal insurance;
3. Arithmetic of civic life: taxes;
4. Arithmetic of banking: savings accounts, checks, foreign money;
5. Arithmetic of investment: real estate, elementary notions of stocks and bonds, postal savings.

Finally, a view of statistics, with the use of tables and graphs, pictograms, simple frequency distributions, and measures of central tendency, will be reserved for the third part of the course, after the work in algebra has been substantially completed, so that it will be available as an aid.

Algebra Made Practical

In algebra, also, much hitherto considered necessary has been either wholly done away with, or subordinated to a more practical side. At the start, the formula is advanced to first position, including translation from English into algebraic language and vice versa, immediately followed by a study of graphs and their construction and interpretation in representing statistical facts, dependence, and in solving problems. The meaning and use of positive and negative numbers, as expressing both magnitude and one of two opposite directions or senses, with their graphic representation and the application of the fundamental operations to them, is next in order, followed by a thorough study of the equation, as an aid in solving problems, and simple proportion and variation, with emphasis of its use in the solution of practical questions, rather than the theoretical. The same basis is applied to the teaching of algebraic technique, which follows, all the topics, processes and drills being justified as needed for the development of powers of understanding and analysis of the relations of quantity and space, necessary to a better appreciation of the progress of civilization, and to develop right habits of thinking. The fundamental operations are to be closely related to the rules of arithmetic, and much of the practice in multiplication and division omitted, as well as parenthetical work.

The practical side of the course is largely developed in the early study of intuitive geometry, and numerical trigonometry. In these, measurement and familiarity with simple geometrical constructions, both abstract, as angles, lines and simple forms, including the construction of drawings to scale, and concrete, the study of geometrical forms in nature, architecture, manufacture and industry, together with measurements of practical objects, such as heights of mountains, houses, with great stress on exactness, will be the main objects of study. Only at the very end of the third year, will the application of rigorous proof by demonstration be required.

THE TEACHING OF FRENCH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The teaching of French within the present limits of the United States antedates the existence of the nation, having had its incipience with the French explorers in the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins, and this subject has remained a favorite to the present day. During the greater part of this time the old grammatical method has been almost exclusively employed, an imitation of the method of teaching Greek and Latin, whereby the student learned rules of grammar, applied them in detached, abstract sentences, and ultimately achieved the ability, intelligence and perseverance permitting, to turn elegant French into very indifferent English and good English into worse than indifferent French; and, this result attained, was considered a fairly successful student of French.

Reaction to All-Grammar

Comparatively recent years have seen a reaction against this method, and it is now disappearing. Various writers and teachers in an effort to avoid its faults have advanced and applied theories, generally going to the extreme of teaching no grammar. Without doubt, the ideal way to learn to speak a language is as the infant learns from his mother and those who surround him; but this same infant must later, if he is ever to employ his native tongue with assurance and facility, make a careful study of the technic of the language. A foreign language learned by a student according to this method loses all cultural value and becomes only a matter of memory training; and moreover, supposing that one might in this manner learn to speak in such a fashion as not to offend too greatly an educated ear, in any inflected language one would find it impossible to write correctly.

The method employed for the past few years in Cleveland, Ohio, avoids the extremes of these two and other methods, and combines in it the best ideas of them all, under the supervision of Dr. E. B. de Sauze, director of foreign languages. It has as outstanding aims the giving of mental discipline, the ability to read and write readily without change to an intermediary language, the power to speak and understand within the limits of the vocabulary and the grammar already mastered at any given time, and the improvement of the student's English.

Fundamentals featuring the policy are: "The shortest road to a reading knowledge of any language is through speaking"; "the abstract is uninteresting; make the matter concrete"; "one learns best when he is enjoying the learning process"; "no intermediary language should be employed; in other words there should be no translating"; "no plan of teaching achieves the maximum of success that does not make use to the fullest extent of a child's innate love of doing."

Value of Oral Use

To many teachers the idea that a student learns to read more readily by speaking than by seeing words seems revolutionary, yet results prove that the child who has heard a word twenty-five times in a proper connection and has made use of it orally five times in sentences of his own construction is more completely master of it than the student who has only read it two hundred and fifty times. Moreover, a child knows instinctively that a language is to be spoken and finds a joy in the effort to speak it that more than offsets all the seeming incidental drudgery. He is doing, he is creating when he speaks, whereas when he reads he is almost entirely passive.

In the application of this method the teacher plays an extremely important part, a part so important in fact that the objection most frequently urged against its adoption in any school system is that it would not be possible to find enough teachers capable of employing it. That this is a real difficulty is not to be questioned, but the work done in Cleveland in the past few years demonstrates beyond doubt that it is by no means insurmountable. As a means of fitting teachers for their work the board of education in connection with the Cleveland School of Education and Western Reserve University has provided numerous extension courses during the school year, and a summer term of six weeks. During these six weeks a Maison Française is maintained where teachers may live in an atmosphere as nearly French as it is possible to create outside of France, where they hear and speak only French, where they may follow additional courses, and may profit by the demonstration classes conducted by skilful teachers for three consecutive hours each morning, and composed of children from the city schools who elect to gain a semester by this intensive summer work of six weeks. Thus in using this method the teacher sees herself growing by leaps and bounds, her enthusiasm increases with her ability, and it would be difficult to find a teacher who, after having tried it, would willingly go back to the method of former days.

Need of Right Teacher

Granted a teacher earnest and enthusiastic, a mistress of the Cleveland method even though her knowledge of French be quite limited, and a class of average intelligence, the hour of the French lesson is a period of stimulating activity for both. For the first weeks considerable time is given at each lesson to the French (or Spanish) sounds and the rules of pronunciation, but this is not carried to the point of wearying the student, and in the very first lesson he begins to learn the names of the objects around him in the class room and to use them in complete sentences with the proper definite or indefinite article. He comprehends the teacher's question, he gives the response orally, he writes it or sees it written by another pupil on the blackboard, he soon can ask a question himself, and he rejoices that he is reading, writing, understanding and speaking French. At first it is necessary to convey the meaning of a word by appropriate action, by pointing out the object or a picture of it, never, or practically never, by giving the English equivalent; but soon the pupils have enough vocabulary to enable the teacher to explain the new word by the use of those already mastered. The skillful teacher sees that every pupil is working by directing her question now here, now there, allowing no one pupil to take much of the class time, and making her question of such a character that the pupil may express himself in replying to it. The teacher who has used a textbook with ready-made, detached, abstract sentences to be turned into a French or English equivalent, as the case may be, and has contented herself with conducting the lesson in this fashion would probably be surprised to see with what joy a student replies to the question, "Of what color is the roof of your house?" with what pride he announces that there is a large porch in front of his home and a small one in the rear, how eager he is to tell where he went last Sunday, what he had for dinner, or that he passed last summer at a camp. To give the student the opportunity of expressing himself is one of the secrets of being a successful questioner and of maintaining an intense interest throughout the lesson hour.

Simple Rules

By this method even the irregular verb ceases to be a bugbear. In his progress through the "Cours Pratique" the student has mastered some very clear and simple rules for the formation of all the tenses of regular verbs, and when he arrives at the special study of the irregular verbs he concentrates in his preparation only on the irregularities. The teacher does not demand of him to recite whole paradigms, but puts question after question in answering which the pupil must employ these irregular forms. Thus again the drudgery is relieved by the pleasure of self-expression, and thus at every point the method makes use of the child's innate love of doing.

Those who have neither seen the plan of teaching in operation nor the results obtained by it often fancy that it must be too slow, that too few books can be read in a given time. It is true that a student does not undertake to read anything but the carefully selected and graded lessons until he has mastered enough grammar to make the effort to read worth while. He makes haste slowly at first in this respect, and gains immensely by so doing. The practice of giving children reading matter containing grammatical difficulties beyond their comprehension tends only to indifference and slovenly work, and it is generally true that a student's knowledge of a language is in inverse ratio to the number of books he has read in a given time.

Within very recent years many students have become interested in Spanish and exactly the same methods are used in this subject as in French, with the same results. It is the firm conviction of Dr. de Sauze that the same plan applied to Latin will produce much better results than are now generally obtained, the aim of course being always primarily mental culture and not the production of linguists. The ability to speak is, even in the modern languages, rather a by-product than an important purpose of the study. A survey of the Latin classes is now in process, looking toward the adoption of this plan of work. The fact that last year not one student failed to pass the comprehensive college entrance examinations is conclusive proof that the work is well done.

HEAD MISTRESSES AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — The forty-seventh annual conference of Head Mistresses of British Secondary Schools, which was recently held at Manchester, possessed an importance due not only to the increasing attention now being given to girls' schools but also to the nature of the subjects discussed. Resolutions were passed deploring the fact that certain professional bodies still refuse to recognize the first school examinations in lieu of their several entrance examinations, and indicating the interference with the efficiency of secondary education thus entailed; in addition, the standardization of examinations for teachers' diplomas throughout the whole of the British dominions was encouraged. In expressing regret at the large number of pupils excluded from secondary education through the shortage of efficient schools it was pointed out that parents do not now rely upon marriage for their daughters, but prefer to equip them for a career.

An important debate was that which took place upon the subject of the education of children under 10 years of age in secondary schools. In view of the fact that there are many parents who for various reasons will not send their small children to elementary schools, it was resolved that the Board of Education be recommended to give grants to secondary schools on account of the education of pupils of under 10 years of age, so that the establishment of preparatory departments may be encouraged. It was pointed out that this course is difficult at present, owing to the fact that the absence of government grants throws too great a financial burden upon the schools in the case of pupils of that age. Reference was made also to the inefficient character of many of the private schools, which many children attend only because of the absence of accommodation for them in the secondary schools.

A valuable feature of the conference was the reading of papers on "Parents' Conferences" and "Games for Girls." Miss Savill of the Lincoln High School said that, the true unit of education being the home, anything that created points of contact between parents and teachers was worth while. She recommended conferences, in which the problems incident to the upbringing of children could be freely discussed as between parents and teachers. This was a more suitable mode of interesting the majority of parents in the schools and assisting them in educational difficulties than that of coopting them upon boards of governors—a position which only a few parents appreciated.

In view of the attacks to which athletics in girls' schools have recently been subjected, it is interesting to note that the modern custom of organized games was indorsed by every speaker who took part in the debate on the paper read by Miss Nickalls of the Lady Eleanor Holles' School. In addition to games such as lacrosse, hockey and net-ball, the value of dancing and walking was emphasized. One speaker supported games because it was better to keep a girl interested in "things" than in herself.

The president's address, delivered by Miss Major of Birmingham, laid stress on the need for leisure. It was in leisure that the spontaneous activities took place. In work every one more or less conformed to type, in leisure one found oneself. The pressure of the curriculum and of school clubs and societies left the upper school girl no free time. This pressure should be lessened and more leisure insured.

The conference added its protest to those of other educational organizations against the postponement of the realization of the 1918 Act, and the statement was made that 'far worse than the slump in trade is the slump in ideals."

EDUCATION NOTES

What may prove to be a real contribution in the financing secondary education in Great Britain and in the insuring to all children a full education irrespective of the means of their parents, has recently been made by Mr. Frank Roscoe, secretary of the Teachers Registration Council. His scheme in brief, is that all parents, irrespective of class or creed, shoud receive annually an educational grant or credit for each child, equal in value to the normal cost of education at successive stages of the child's life. Thus for a child between the ages of, say 8 and 11, £10 might be granted; from 11 to 14, £15, and so on. The freedom of the parent to choose the school would be guarded, for he would be able to send his child to any school he liked so long as it was efficient. If he were to choose an expensive school, he would himself find the balance necessary to make up the fees. The duty of the state to provide the cost of educating the children of the nation would thus be carried out, and its further duty would be confined to insisting upon the efficiency of the schools chosen by the parents. A valuable advantage of the scheme is the hope it holds out for the continuance of many good independent schools now threatened with closure by inability to compete with those aided out of the public funds.

An interesting educational development is taking place at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex. This school, which contains 800 boys, is fortunate in possessing 1200 acres of land, and this asset will now be turned to valuable use in the conduct of a scheme which has been formulated for training boys who desire to emigrate to the colonies. It is proposed to spend the last year of school life in handicrafts and farming. The handicrafts would include hut-building, smithery and repairing. Already a number of boys are busy farming their own plots. A party of representatives from the dominions, who are interested in the emigration scheme, have visited the school and expressed themselves as greatly pleased with all they saw. It is claimed that the scheme will confer a double benefit; the advantages to the dominions of a steady supply of a good type of emigrant with a public school training and the public school spirit are obvious, while the school will benefit by finding good openings for its pupils.

"There are two points of view from which we observe everything," says Mrs. Marietta L. Johnson, founder of a progressive school in Fairhope, Alabama, in discussing the test of real progress in education. "One is the point of view of the thing done. The other is the point of view of the all-round life of the doer. Both are necessary, but it makes a tremendous difference upon which one you place the emphasis. The emphasis to date has been placed upon the thing done. We have pointed with pride, and are still pointing with pride at the material evidences of human effort, but we still bemoan the human limitations of our people. Why not place the emphasis upon the all-round life of the doer?"

School attendance in Japan has reached as high as 99 per cent of the number of school-going children, according to Dr. Toshio Nogami, an authority on educational questions. He, nevertheless, deplores the fact that unless the country awakens to its financial obligations in behalf of education, there will result an incalculable loss to national progress. Japan has tried to pattern its school system after the best that it has found in other countries, but Dr. Nogami says that Japan has still far to go.

ART IN INDUSTRY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It has long been felt that, artistically considered, all is not as it should be with British industry. Dissatisfaction has been expressed in two quarters: on the one hand by artists and those who love beautiful things for their own sake; on the other by business men concerned mainly with commercial considerations. The abundance of meaningless, purposeless attempts at ornament to be found on buildings, furniture, clothing and other objects of daily utility is deplored by all to whom beauty has any significance; one often feels inclined to ask concerning a wall paper or a curtain, why it was produced? What was the aim of its designer? And as for the manufacturer, he is finding that, with methods of production in all countries becoming equally efficient, trade in many commodities is tending to go to the producer who offers his wares in the most attractive form.

The Industrial Art Committee

Recognizing the bearing of this question upon commercial prosperity, the Federation of British Industries some time ago appointed a committee, the Industrial Art Committee, containing representatives of the silk, lace, carpet, pottery, linoleum, printing and other trades, to investigate the problems and recommend a solution. The committee has recently issued a report, from which it seems that the chief obstacle which confronts British manufacturers in attempts to improve design is the difficulty of finding designers with the practical knowledge as well as the art gifts. The committee has, therefore, come to the conclusion that the chief desideratum is a closer cooperation between the industries of the country and the art schools. Prof. W. Rothenstein, the principal of the Royal College of Art, was approached with this idea, and certain practical suggestions were worked out.

The first proposal was that arrangements should be made for taking students from the Royal College into industrial works and drawing offices, upon a system of improvership, for a period during which the student would receive a small salary by way of maintenance. But the decisive objection to this scheme was that many manufacturers would not be willing to allow students the run of their works without a guarantee that the men selected would ultimately pass into their employment.

Designers' Refresher Courses

The second suggestion was that designers should leave the factories for short periods to take refresher courses at the Royal College. This proposal was approved by the committee, provided that the courses should be for one, two, or three months continuously, or alternately, that they might allow for alternate periods of residence at the college of a fortnight at a time, the student returning to the works in the intervals. In this way he would be enabled to keep in touch with his industrial work. It was considered that a course of longer duration would entail too much expense upon the employer, and would lead to too long an absence from work on the part of the designer.

A third proposal, the appointment of an industrial art lecturer and demonstrator, was not considered to be feasible, in view of the difficulty of finding a lecturer sufficiently versed in the practical side of the many industries concerned. The committee, therefore, recommended that arrangements should be made for experts from various industries to visit the college for the purpose of delivering lectures, inspecting students' work, and discussing the industrial bearing of the work with the professors and staff.

If, as may be anticipated, these plans are effective in giving to industry a higher artistic tone, the changes they involve will be fully worth while. But by themselves they must not be expected to achieve in full measure the improvement which is felt to be necessary. A great obstacle in the way of the production of high quality design in the past has been the scarcity of able designers, due to the fact that British manufacturers have not had sufficiently liberal ideas as to the remuneration which should be offered if the best talent is to be attracted to this work.

The Manufacturer's Lack

Another reason for the backwardness of industrial art is the lack of artistic culture and intention in the manufacturer. This accounts, of course, for the low financial estimate he puts upon the services of his designer; and it accounts also for the futility and irrelevance of the design of many commercial products. The business man has in the past had so little respect for art and so little conception of its real nature that he has treated it as something to be added, or stuck on to a finished article, like transfers on cheap pottery. In many cases he has bought a design for one purpose and used it for another.

There has also been a corresponding fault on the side of the artists themselves. It has too frequently been the case that a student of design in an art school has been given the task of designing patterns for objects of which he has no practical or technical knowledge. He might be told to design a carpet without having had experience of the weaving of carpets. He might be set to evolve a wall paper, a book cover, a silver cup, or an iron gate, with no knowledge of the making of any of them. This has largely changed now, owing to the work of artists and craftsmen like William Morris and Walter Crane, and also of the Art Workers Guild; and it is being recognized that a design should be made by men conversant with the manufacturing process.

THE HOME FORUM

Optimism and Pessimism

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human mind looks for two sides to every question, one good and the other evil. Naturally this habit has caused two conceptions of seeing, so that the man who sees good is called an optimist, the man who sees evil a pessimist. Now if all who have been called optimists had really seen good alone, or if all who have been called pessimists had really seen evil alone, then all the discussions of optimism and pessimism which have filled the world's libraries would have been unnecessary. For men to have seen only good, that is, to have recognised only the operation of infinite good, divine Principle, in the world, would have brought in the millennium; to have seen only evil would have meant extinction, as it did in the days of Noah.

All thought is not, of course, so readily classified. Calderón's couplet,

"Que toda la vida es sueño;
El mayor bien es pequeño,"

i. e., all life is a dream; the greatest good is small—obviously expresses pessimism, while Browning's

"God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!"

gives a very clear idea of optimism. Meanwhile the "natural man" inclines temporarily to the view of the Spanish or the English poet accordingly as his present circumstances appear happy or the reverse.

Such vacillation between good and evil, optimism and pessimism, is impossible to the real man, made in God's image, and therefore, like his Maker, "of purer eyes than to behold evil." On pages 476 and 477 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Material sense may be elated one moment, and cast down immediately thereafter, but spiritual sense rejoices continuously in the "correct view" which brings its own proof of rightness. Unvarying spirituality instead of materiality of viewpoint is indeed the conclusion of the whole matter, and popular opinion can never settle anything by saying in substance, "An optimist is a person who looks on the bright side of things, while a pessimist looks on the dark side."

Popular opinion nevertheless goes on to laud the optimist and condemn the pessimist, and hence it is usually with complimentary intention that Christian Scientists are called optimists. Optimism, however, like many other things, has its counterfeit, and the counterfeit is very far indeed from being Christianly scientific. To "look on the bright side" as a matter of human policy implies a conviction that a dark side also exists. It is doubtful if a resolve to "smile all the while" without a genuine perception of a reason to smile can be of very much value. One's own goodness is an insufficient cause for rejoicing; whenever it is taken as such, the self-styled optimist becomes deficient not only in sympathy with others, but in his perception of right and wrong. This attitude is the one so freely condemned by the pessimist, who sees the optimist as a person going about fatuously happy in the midst of error, unfailingly cheerful about other people's troubles, but eventually overwhelmed by his own. The pessimist is right in one thing: overlooking evil, crying "Peace" when there is no peace, never can do any good. In this regard Mrs. Eddy has said on page 209 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Peace has no foothold on the false basis that evil should be concealed and that life and happiness should still attend it." Christian Science holds out no promise whatever of happiness attainable through superficial denial of error. Neither is there anything but disillusionment in even an honest attempt to "face realities" bravely and happily, if one's conception of reality includes the evils of sin, disease, and death. What is necessary is an understanding of the nothingness of all evil, as a corollary to the omnipotence of God, infinite good.

As for pessimism, in its sense of seeing evil alone, it obviously implies a blasphemous disregard of the First Commandment. It must occasionally be remembered, however, that the world's definition of pessimism may be as faulty as its definition of optimism. Seeing evil as a reality brings its own punishment, but seeing evil as an error that needs correction is often a necessary step towards attaining the good that one sees as the only truth. So it is that the pessimist is able triumphantly to point out that discontented individuals have often formed the vanguard of human progress. Discontent with material unrealities, dissatisfaction with mortal selfhood, may make for improvement, by leading to divine Principle as the only cause.

The whole point lies in one's idea of what is real. The pessimism that believes in the reality of matter, and hates or fears it because of its apparent power, is obviously wrong. The false optimism that believes in the reality of matter, and glories in it, either from sensuality or from a mistaken sense that matter and material laws are God-created and good, is no less wrong.

Real optimism, on the other hand, represents spirituality, since the only real good comes from Spirit, God. A higher sense of optimism, moreover, sees some working of good even in that mental attitude which the world calls pessimism—in that form of pessimism which perceives that the flesh indeed profiteth nothing, and so becomes ready for the Spirit that quickeneth.

The teaching of Christian Science in this regard may be found in the following passage from Mrs Eddy's "Miscellaneous Writings," page 252: "Christian Science classifies thought thus: Right thoughts are reality and power; wrong thoughts are unreality and powerless, possessing the nature of dreams. Good thoughts are potent; evil thoughts are impotent, and they should appear thus. Continuing this category, we learn that sick thoughts are unreality and weakness; while healthy thoughts are reality and strength. My proof of these novel propositions is demonstration, whereby any man can satisfy himself of their verity."

Those seeking such satisfaction will find further guidance in the familiar advice of Paul to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year.....$9.00 Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.$3.00 One Month.....$1.10
Single copies 3 cents

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Sentinel,
Das Herold der Christian Science,
Le Héraut de Christian Science,
The Christian Science Quarterly.

Through the Woods to Peacock Farm

I mounted the hill yet further by a rough staircase cut in the turf. The hills about Wendover and, as far as I could see, all the hills in Buckinghamshire, wear a sort of hood of beech plantations; but in this particular case the hood had been suffered to extend itself into something more like a cloak, and hung down about the shoulders of the hill in wide folds, instead of lying flatly along the summit. The trees grew so close, and their boughs were so matted together, that the whole wood looked as dense as a bush of heather. The prevailing color was a dull, smouldering red, touched here and there with vivid yellow. But the autumn had scarce advanced beyond the outworks; it was still almost summer in the heart of the wood; and as soon as I had scrambled through the hedge, I found myself in a dim green forest atmosphere under eaves of virgin foliage. In places where the wood had itself for a background and the trees were massed together thickly, the color became intensified and almost gem-like: a perfect fire of green, that seemed none the less green for a few specks of autumn gold. None of the trees were of any considerable age or stature; but they grew well together, I have said; and as the road turned and wound among them, they fell into pleasant groupings and broke the light up pleasantly. Sometimes there would be a colonnade of slim, straight tree-stems with the light running down them as down the shafts of pillars, that looked as if it ought to lead to something, and led only to a corner, of sombre and intricate jungle. Sometimes a spray of delicate foliage would be thrown out flat, the light lying flatly along the top of it, so that against a dark background it seemed almost luminous. There was a great hush over the thicket (for indeed it was more of a thicket than a wood); and the vague rumors that went among the tree-tops, and the occasional rustling of big birds or hares among the undergrowth, had in them a note of almost treacherous stealthiness, that put the imagination on its guard and made me walk warily on the russet carpeting of last year's leaves. . . .

For ten minutes, perhaps, I had heard from somewhere before me in the wood a strange, continuous noise, as of clucking, cooing, and gobbling, now and again interrupted by a harsh scream. As I advanced towards this noise, it began to grow lighter about me, and I caught sight, through the trees, of sundry gables and enclosure walls, and something like the tops of a rickyard. And sure enough, a rickyard it proved to be, and a neat little farm-steading, with the beech-woods growing almost to the door of it. Just before me, however, as I came upon the path, the trees drew back and let in a wide flood of daylight on to a circular lawn. It was here that the noises had their origin. More than a score of peacocks (there were altogether thirty at the farm), a proper contingent of peahens, and a great multitude that I could not number of more ordinary barn-door fowls, were all feeding together on this little open lawn among the beeches. They fed in a dense crowd, which swayed to and fro, and came hither and thither as by a sort of tide, and of which the surface was agitated like the surface of a sea as each bird guzzled his head along the ground after the scattered corn. The clucking, cooing noise that had led me thither was formed by the blending together of countless expressions of individual contentment, . . . Every now and again a big peacock would separate himself from the mob and take a stately turn or two about the lawn, or perhaps mount for a moment on the rail, and there shrilly publish to the world his satisfaction with himself and what he had to eat. It happened, for my sins, that none of these admirable birds had anything beyond the merest rudiment of a tail. Tails it seemed were out of season just then. But they had their necks for all that; and by their necks alone they do as much surpass all the other birds of our grey climate as they fall in quality of song below the blackbird or the lark. Surely the peacock, with its incomparable parade of glorious color and the scrannel voice of it issuing forth, as in mockery, from its painted throat, must, like my landlady's butterflies at Great Missenden, have been invented by some skilful fabulist for the consolation and support of homely virtue: or rather, perhaps, by a fabulist not quite so skilful, who made points for the moment without having a studious enough eye to the complete effect; for I thought these melting greens and blues so beautiful that afternoon, that I would have given them my vote just then before the sweetest pipe in all the spring woods. For indeed there is no piece of color of the same extent in nature, that will so flatter and satisfy the lust of a man's eyes; and to come upon so many of them, after these acres of stone-colored heavens and russet weeds, and greybrown ploughlands and white roads, was like going three whole days' journey to the southward, or a month back into the summer.

I was sorry to leave "Peacock Farm"—for so the place is called, after the name of its splendid pensioners—and go forwards again in the quiet woods. It began to grow both damp and dusk under the beeches; and as the day declined the color faded out of the foliage; and shadow, without form and void, took the place of all the fine tracery of leaves and delicate gradations of living green that had before accompanied my walk. I had been sorry to leave "Peacock Farm," but I was not sorry to find myself once more in the open road, under a pale and somewhat troubled-looking evening sky, and put my best foot foremost for the inn at Wendover.—R. L. Stevenson, "Essays of Travel."

I Stood and Looked Around

I stood and looked around where, far and nigh,
The heather bloom was swaying in the air,
The clouds chased one another down the sky
Beyond my sight, and everywhere
The birds flew through the sunshine, where they sang
So loud, so clear, so sweet, the heavens rang
Of lark and thrush and stare.

—James Stephens.

"River Song," from the etching by D. S. MacLaughlan

Courtesy of the Brooks Reed Gallery, Inc., Boston

Brer Fox Sees His Brother

When the little boy ran in to see Uncle Remus the night after he had told him of the awful fate of Brer Wolf, the only response to his greeting was:

"I-doom-er-ker-kum-mer-ker!"

No explanation could convey an adequate idea of the intonation and pronunciation which Uncle Remus brought to bear upon this wonderful word. Those who can recall to mind the peculiar gurgling, jerking, liquid sound made by pouring water from a large jug, or the sound produced by throwing several stones in rapid succession into a pond of deep water, may be able to form a very faint idea of the sound, but it cannot be reproduced in print. The little boy was astonished.

"What did you say, Uncle Remus?"

"I-doom-er-ker-kum-mer-ker! I-doom-er-ker-kum-mer-ker!"

"What is that?"

"Dat's Tarrypin talk, dat is. Bless yo' soul, honey," continued the old man, brightening up, "w'en you git ole ez me—w'en you see w'at I sees, en year w'at I years—de creeturs dat you can't talk wid 'll be mighty skase—dey will dat. W'y, ders er old gray rat w'at uses 'bout yer, en time atter time he comes out w'en you all done gone ter bed en sets up dar in de corndcr en dozes, en me en him talks by de 'our; en w'at dat old rat dunno ain't down in the spellin' book. Des now, w'en you run in en broke me up, I was fetchin' inter my mine w'at Brer Tarrypin say ter Brer Fox w'en he turn 'im loose in de branch."

"What did he say, Uncle Remus?"

"Dat w'at he said—I-doom-er-ker-kum-mer-ker! Brer Tarrypin wus at de bottom er de pon,' en he talk back, he did, in bubbles—I-doom-er-ker-kum-mer-ker! Brer Fox, he ain't sayin' nuthin,' but Brer Bull-Frog, settin' on de bank, he hear Brer Tarrypin, he did, en he holler back:

"'Jug-er-rum-kum-dum! Jug-er-rum-kum-dum!'

"Den n'er Frog holler out:

"'Knee-deep! Knee-deep!'

"Den ole Brer Bull-Frog, he holler back:

"'Don't-you-ber-lieve-'im! Don't-you-ber-lieve-'im!'

"Den de bubbles come up fum Brer Tarrypin:

"'I-doom-er-ker-kum-mer-ker!'

"Den n'er Frog sing out:

"'Wade in! Wade in!'

"Den ole Brer Bull-Frog talk thoo his ho'seness:

"'Dar-you'll-fine-yo'-brudder! Dar-you'll-fine-yo'-brudder!'

"Sho nuff, Brer Fox look over de bank, he did, en dar wus n'er Fox lookin' at 'im outer de water. Den he retch out fer ter shake han's, en in he went, heels over head, en Brer Tarrypin bubble out:

"'I-doom-er-ker-kum-mer-ker!'"

"Was the Fox drowned, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy.

"He wern't sackly drowndid, honey," replied the old man, with an air of cautious reserve. "He did manage fer ter scramble out, but a little mo' en de Mud Turkle would er got 'im."—Joel Chandler Harris.

Waters Clear and Cold

Between high banks of flowering gold
The winding flood went by
Spreading its waters clear and cold
Under a stainless sky.

We had left the spires, we had left the towers
And the dusty noise of the street,
We dabbled in white water flowers
Our free and careless feet.

—Wilfred Rowland Childe.

The Northmen in America

1000 A. D.

"While all the Norse adventurers undoubtedly had all the geographical knowledge of the time, it is possible that they regarded Vinland [on the American continent] as only a very distant prolongation of the coast, going out as they conceived north and west from Norway," writes Eben Norton Horsford in his "Discovery of America by Northmen." "Their oceanic world was the north Atlantic. The men of enterprise of modern Europe, at the end of the fifteenth century, could profit by all the accumulation of knowledge of the five hundred years following the bold navigators of the time of Olaf. Marco Polo had been in the East. Southern Europe had otherwise learned of the oriental world. The Northmen had shared in the crusades; their conquests might be traced on the shores of the Mediterranean. Maritime discovery had led far down the coast of Africa. A voyage of anticipated great length now involved heavy outlay. The aid of the state or of wealthy patrons must be invoked. Men who contemplated or advocated voyages of discovery deemed it a duty, before bringing their projects to the attention of royal sources of patronage, to seek information in every accessible and promising quarter. We have an example of a later date in the 'Brief' of Frobisher, in the interest of the northwest passage, and of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the search for Norumbega, and the appeal of Hakluyt's 'Western Planting,' and John Smith's efforts to establish an English Colony in New England. Columbus ought to have visited Iceland, if he could, whether he did or not; and so of Ireland or Britain, or of Faroes, and other accessible countries that would enable him to strengthen his appeal. Whatever he might have found in Thule could at the best have afforded him little aid in the line of the mighty vision of reaching the land at the antipodes by sailing westward from the Pillars of Hercules.

"I submit a map of the world as known at the time of Columbus, on which are sketched the veiled American continents north and south, of which before him, except the part known to Northmen, no one, not even Columbus, had a dream. Columbus did not sail toward Vinland, whatever he may have learned of its discovery.

"Aside from the splendid personal qualities of Leif which could challenge admiration in any age, it is not impossible that some have been led to accredit to him a measure of rank as discoverer which he would have instinctively repudiated. What he would have patiently heard said of himself would have been something like this: He had seen in Bjarni's story internal evidence of its truth, had appreciated its possible stupendous significance, had the intrepidity to act upon it, had bought his ship, and had sailed away to verify his relation. To this end he had given a year of his life. He had found what Bjarni had said was true, and in the most essential service had prepared the way for the settlement of the country which Bjarni first saw.

"Through Leif and Bjarni the American continent was discovered by Northmen, and Leif was the first European to set foot on its shores,—the first to tread the soil of Massachusetts."

Some Considerations of Design

Works of art are subject to conditions of function and material which cannot be disregarded. The form of a flower may suggest to the goldsmith a shape for a noble cup, but to imitate the flower in metal would be to make a cup from which no one could drink in comfort. So with a picture or drawing. Nature may suggest a design, but the materials, and the purpose which the picture or drawing has to serve, set limits to actual imitation of nature. These cannot be exceeded without breaking the harmony which ought to exist between matter and manner, between the subject and its perfect pictorial expression. The pictorial symbols by which we express nature will thus have a relation both to nature and to art. If we neglect the relation to nature our work will be shallow, mannered, or absurd; if we neglect the relation of art it will be bad painting.—"Notes on the Science of Picture-Making," by C. J. Holmes.

The Merry-Go-Round

Merry-go-round is a-turning, turning!
What will you mount upon, where will you ride?
Merry-go-round is a-turning!
Where the gilded chariots glide
Merry-go-round is a-calling, calling,
Where the galloping horses arch in pride
Their elegant necks with manes a-flowing
And scarlet nostrils bravely glowing,
The dapple and white, the black and the bay.
The organ is high over every sound,
You can hear it calling a mile away,
It is whirling its galloping tune around
While the Merry-go-round is turning, turning!

—Margaret L. Woods.

Thackeray as a Youth at Calais

"When I come to look at a place which I have visited any time these twenty or thirty years, I recall not the place merely, but the sensations I had on first visiting it, and which are quite different to my feelings to-day," Thackeray writes in "Roundabout Papers." "That first day at Calais: the voices of the women crying out at night, as the vessel came alongside the pier; the supper at Quillacq's and the flavor of the cutlets . . . the red-calico canopy under which I slept; the tiled floor, and the fresh smell of the sheets; the wonderful postilion in his packboots and pig-tail;—all return with perfect clearness to my mind, and I am seeing them, and not the objects which are actually under my eyes. Here is Calais. Yonder is that commissioner I have known a score of years. Here are the women screaming and bustling over the baggage; the people at the passport-barrier who take your papers. My good people, I hardly see you. You no more interest me than a dozen orange-women in Covent Garden, or a shop-keeper in Oxford Street. But you make me think of the time when you were indeed wonderful to behold—when the little French soldiers wore white cockades in their shakos—when the diligence was forty hours going to Paris; and the great-booted postilion as surveyed by youthful eyes from the coupé with his ends of ropes for the harness, and his clubbed pigtail, was a wonderful being, and productive of endless amusement. You young folks don't remember the apple girls who used to follow the diligence up the hill beyond Boulogne, and the delights of the jolly road? In making Continental journeys with young folk, an oldster may be very quiet, and, to outward appearance, melancholy; but really he has gone back to the days of his youth, . . . and is amusing himself with all his might."

The People's Liberties

The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion.—Edmund Burke.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921

EDITORIALS

Great Britain and the Turk

WHEN the armistice was signed, in the November of 1918, it is not too much to say that, as far as any outward profession went to show, Turkey had not a single friend amongst the Allies. During the years of the war, the complete dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire had been freely discussed, and, before the secession of Russia from the allied cause, it was settled that even Constantinople was to be alienated from the Turk, and that the dream of Peter the Great was to be realized by the inclusion of the city on the Golden Horn within the confines of the Russian Empire. In those days, foremost amongst the advocates of dismemberment was France. It was at this time that the question of the liberation of the Armenians held a first place in allied policy, and France was amongst the most ardent of those who insisted that the end of the war should see Armenia not only liberated, at last, from the domination of the Turk, but established as an independent State, with frontiers fixed along just and generous lines. Later on, when large numbers of Greeks, under the leadership of Mr. Veniselos, broke away from the government of King Constantine, and threw in their lot with the Allies, France was eager in her championship of the Greek cause where the annexation of Turkish territory was concerned. The Greeks, on their part, showed themselves ever loyal to France. Again and again they came to her assistance in the Near East, not only in Macedonia, where their own interests might be said to be threatened, but in Odessa, where French interests alone were at stake.

In spite of all this, however, no sooner had France secured all she desired from Germany, under the Treaty of Versailles, than she began to formulate an entirely new policy in the Near East. French financial interests, which, before the war, had played such a tremendous part in the policies and development of Anatolia, began to reassert themselves, and every month that passed saw the center of gravity of French policy steadily shifting in the direction of safeguarding French financial interests in Turkey, let the cost in broken engagements to Armenia, Greece, and other peoples in the Near East be what they might.

The story of Italy, in regard to Turkey, during the past few years, follows much the same course, save that, long before the end of the war, Italy had made it perfectly plain that she was opposed to Greek claims to Turkish territory wherever and whenever they were put forward. In this opposition, however, there was no special friendship for the Turk. Italy desired to maintain her hold on the Greek islands in the Ægean, which she had occupied as the result of the Turco-Italian war; she had her own special aims in Asia Minor and on the eastern shore of the Adriatic; and, at all these points, her interests, so she reckoned the matter, were in conflict with those of Greece. The pro-Turkish policy which France has developed so strongly during the past two years has, all along, been ably supported by Italy.

As to Russia, the ancient enemy of the Turk, her attitude has been dictated by the purest opportunism. To give support to the Nationalist Turk has appeared to Moscow the surest way of perpetuating that turmoil and anarchy in the Near East which the Bolshevik regards as furnishing the most favorable atmosphere for the spread of his doctrines. The position, therefore, is seen to be this, that, of the Allies, Great Britain alone has remained faithful to the ideals which actuated the allied cause, in the Near East, during the war. Great Britain, therefore, has been marked down by Turkey as preeminently the enemy.

It is doubtful if the whole story of Turkish intrigue throughout the East can ever be known, let alone written, but certain it is that if it ever were known the tale which would be unfolded would be one of the most remarkable in history. For months, now running into years, past, Asiatic Turkey has been a veritable cave of Adullam for all those interests which sought in one way or another, and for one reason or another, to undermine the power and influence of the British Commonwealth. Foremost in this effort have been the emissaries of Soviet Russia. Moscow has sought, by every means in its power, to encourage the Nationalist Turk in his opposition to Great Britain, and the Nationalist Turk has shown himself only too ready to fall in with the designs of Moscow. The Turk is an intriguer born, and, aided by the Russian Bolsheviki and other interests hostile to Great Britain, he has, during the past two years, traveled far afield. Those in a position to judge do not hesitate to insist that, in the recent disturbances in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, and Egypt the work of the Nationalist Turk may clearly be traced, whilst it is now a matter of well established history that the terrible upheavals in the Punjab, something over two years ago, were largely due to the work of Turkish emissaries subsidized with funds from Moscow.

From first to last, Great Britain has had to bear the brunt of this subsidized Turkish attack, and she has had to do so because, no matter how she was forced by circumstances to temporize, she has steadily refused to abandon those ideals in the Near East to which the Allies pledged themselves during the years of the war. With the growing success of the Greek campaign, characterized as it is by an apparently complete abandonment of Angora by Moscow, the attitude taken up by Great Britain is likely to have its reward. As far as the people amongst whom he operates are concerned, the only thing that can procure success for the Turk is success, and, at the present time, the Turk is not succeeding. How soon he will realize this, and endeavor to come to terms, it is impossible to say. It is, however, quite certain that the longer he delays, provided success continues to attend the Greek efforts, the more signal will be the defeat of the Turkish policy in the Near and Mid East, and the greater the discredit of those powers who have sought, directly or indirectly, to further it.

The Nonpartisan League in Wisconsin

THERE are sufficient reasons, from the viewpoint of those active in directing the campaign of the Nonpartisan League, for selecting the State of Wisconsin as the point upon which the attack preparatory to the political battle of 1922 is to be centered. First of all is the fact that the present Governor of the State, John J. Blaine, was nominated and elected last year largely through the dictation of members of the league. Combined with this is the no less important consideration that Robert M. La Follette will next year seek reelection as United States Senator from the State. Senator La Follette's alliance with the Nonpartisans in the election of 1920, in which their combined efforts failed to defeat Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, is to be continued, it is announced, in the hope of insuring the senior Senator's reelection, as well as that of Governor Blaine. But there are other reasons besides these somewhat personal alliances and hard and fast political bargainings which convince the astute leaders of the league that Wisconsin offers a more attractive field for aggressive campaigning than either Minnesota or North Dakota. In the latter State, of course, the Nonpartisan theories are, from all appearances, tolerably well grounded. The forthcoming recall election, if it is held, may either strengthen or weaken the lines of the organization there. Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota and Senator Edwin F. Ladd of the same State profess no uneasiness as to the result. But there is a strong combination against the league in the State, and the result of the recall vote cannot be definitely forecast. So an anchor is cast to windward.

Wisconsin has ever been a prolific field for the propagation of the seeds of liberalism. Nominally a Republican state, politically it has been a picturesque battle ground upon which have been waged many bitterly contested campaigns, usually between the Democrats and the Republicans, but not infrequently between opposing factions of the Republican Party. Following the Greeley campaign in 1872, Wisconsin was captured, so far as the state government was concerned, by what was known as the Reform Party. The result of the election broke what was supposed to be the unbreakable hold of the Republican Party, and was the most significant defeat of that party in the North in the years immediately following the Civil War. But the tenure of the "Reformers," so-called, was short. Their organization was composed chiefly of Republicans who had followed Greeley in his opposition to Grant, and of disgruntled Democrats who sought office. Party lines were soon readjusted, however, and the Republicans, with the exception of a few instances, have controlled the political machinery of the State ever since. Seldom, indeed, has the State sent a Democrat to the United States Senate. The delegation in the lower house of Congress is almost always solidly Republican.

But Republican success in Wisconsin has not always spelled party harmony. In fact, since the advent of Robert M. La Follette as a political factor, it has been accompanied by internecine warfare of the bitterest kind. Mr. La Follette, after his first election as Representative in Congress, rose to political power against the outspoken opposition of those who were regarded as the party leaders of that time, Elisha W. Keyes, Philetus Sawyer, John C. Spooner, and all the lesser lights of the conservative organization. Mr. La Follette's fight, in those days, was against the intrenched interests, represented by the railroads and the lumber barons. He was thrice elected Governor of the State, resigning his office to become United States Senator. His continued tenure in the upper house of Congress has been maintained only by repeated picturesque battles, each succeeding one more bitterly contested, if possible, than its predecessors. At the time of his last election, five years ago, his enemies announced that he would not be again victorious. More recent developments, among them Senator La Follette's alleged open opposition to the national war program, are said to have arrayed many of his former supporters against him in his own State.

It is into this campaign, with the lines already quite definitely marked out, that the sponsors of the Nonpartisan League movement announce their desire to cast their fortunes. The alliance which they will form will, of course, be with the faction of the Republican Party dominated by Senator La Follette and Governor Blaine. Nominally the combination should be a winning one, if the strength and influence of the league are what they are claimed to be. But there have been recently, in Wisconsin, as in other states, indications of a coalition of Democrats and Republicans against the Nonpartisans, just as there have been against the Socialists and others of the more radical groups. The Nonpartisans, in making their preliminary estimates of strength in Wisconsin, should not lose sight of the fact that the conservative Republicans in that State feel that they owe the La Follette and Blaine factions nothing in the way of support. The advance announcement that the cause of both the Senator and the Governor is to be espoused by the league may very likely serve to unite the opposition to them in a formidable independent coalition.

Lord Bryce Speaks

THE importance of Lord Bryce's eight addresses at the Institute of Politics, now being conducted by Williams College, in Williamstown, Massachusetts, arises largely from the fact that Lord Bryce himself has helped to formulate public opinion in the United States more than many people are aware. He is one of those makers of public opinion of whom he says in his "Modern Democracies," "They know the facts, they think out and marshal and set forth, by word or pen, the arguments meant to influence the public." So when he speaks on such a broad subject as "International Relations of the Old World States in Their Historical, Political, Commercial, Legal and Ethical Aspects, Including a Discussion of the Causes of Wars and the Means of Averting Them," he presents facts and reasoning which should be helpful, now that the United States is again struggling to work out a satisfactory international policy.

One of his conclusions, which he has stated in his "Modern Democracies," and is reiterating in the present series of lectures, is that public opinion in a democracy is largely determined by a few intellectual leaders. Of course, if this is so, there is little actual democracy, for the ideal of the democracy is that all shall learn to reason intelligently on the vital points of government and work out orderly progress together. Even though an active leader in reasoning may present points clearly, what he does is of little permanent value unless people generally not only accept this reasoning, but make it their own. This, of course, is what Lord Bryce means when he says, "A sound and wide view of national interests, teaching the peoples that they would gain more by the cooperation of communities than by their conflict, may do much to better those relations, but in the last resort the question is one of the moral progress of the individual men, who compose the communities. Can human nature in the members of many civilized nations (because progress can succeed only if it goes on in a number of nations at once) be raised to and sustained at a higher moral level than it has yet attained? This is a question to which we must return when our survey has been completed."

By his convincing books and such addresses as he is now giving, which will doubtless be published in book form later, Lord Bryce is himself helping considerably in the improvement of human nature. Just as his "American Commonwealth" has already been of immense value to students of politics in the United States, by broadening their point of view and enabling them to face problems of government with more sureness, so his analysis of international problems now should help in the awakening of the United States to a greater sense of what its cooperation with the rest of the world must be.

In the United States those active in public affairs have too often overlooked the need for an understanding of history to give them a background for their decisions of present policy. Lord Bryce's analysis of history, as well as of current problems, should encourage more intelligent study of international history from now on. Of those who arranged the Treaty of Peace at Paris he says: "A task so great needed persons who possessed not only a profound and accurate knowledge of the facts they had to deal with, but also a wide vision, a grasp of fundamental principles, a calm judgment raised above the moment—persons who loved and sought justice, looking beyond the present to the future, seeking the good of mankind as well as the advantage of their respective nations, able to appreciate the workings of those better forces which alone can bring reconcilement and peace to a distracted world." A large part of his present work is, therefore, the education of men of affairs in just such qualities as he indicates to be needful. The fact is that the shortcomings of those who negotiated the Treaty of Peace must serve to stimulate the better understanding that is essential for the bringing about of an actual state of peace. In the end, then, no experience, however unfortunate it may have seemed, is futile; for even in connection with the Treaty of Peace, which has not aroused general satisfaction, those who consider the situation carefully can learn how to go forward on a better basis. One of the purposes of this Institute of Politics at Williams College is thus to consider some of the lessons of experience. For this reason it is an innovation in the college world of the United States that should be watched with interest by the many.

Congress of Universities

NOTHING has been wanting to the practical success of the recent congress of the universities of the British Empire. Attended by representatives of fifty-nine universities, held at Oxford, the very Mecca of academic culture, presided over, at its various sessions, by world-famous chairmen, pecuniarily self-supporting, this congress appears to fulfill all the conditions that those who first envisaged such a gathering could have demanded. Nominally it is only the second of the series of such conferences, the first having been held in 1912; but those who are interested in origins will turn to a date shortly after the South African War, when Sir Gilbert Parker first carried out the idea of bringing the British universities together. It is true that the gathering was hastily convened, and that the oversea universities were largely represented by delegates then in England; nevertheless it was made memorable by the presence of Lord Kelvin and other distinguished men of learning, and it showed the practicability of such conferences. The real testing-time came a few years later when, at a second preliminary gathering, there seemed to be a danger of the conference falling too much under the kindly influence of officialism in the shape of the English Board of Education. Happily it was rescued from such a state of dependence, and in 1912 the congress assumed its present form and found a secure basis.

A few years ago Oxford might have welcomed her guests with a tinge of medievalism, but a university that has so recently abolished compulsory Greek, and admitted women to full membership of the university, speaks with a fuller voice and can do full justice to modern educational ideals. Lord Curzon, presiding as chancellor at the opening session, dwelt particularly upon this aspect of his university. Of all the subjects which fell to be considered by the congress, adult education provoked the most interest. The tide of democracy was flowing in, said Lord Haldane from the chair; it was lapping round the universities, and they should turn it to great profit. Both the chairman and subsequent speakers laid stress upon the value of extramural work, and the tutorial class movement. Higher education must be carried where it was wanted and, in the phrase of Mr. Albert Mansbridge, it must be the common property of the duke and the dustman. A note of dissatisfaction with what has hitherto been accomplished in this direction was, however, sounded by one of the representatives of McGill University, who said that university teachers and the Workers Educational Association had so far only scratched the surface of industrial life, and that this was the cause of all the industrial discontent. It is significant that this opinion was uttered by a professor of one of the greatest of the Canadian universities, who has necessarily been brought into contact with academic work in the United States, and can measure the relation of her universities to democracy as against the similar relation in the United Kingdom. Again, it was the president of Toronto who, at an earlier session, declared that the university in America was doing for its people what the academies did for Italy at the time of the Renaissance. Thus it is highly probable that the presence of representatives of academic culture in the United States at this congress, as at the almost contemporaneous gathering of historians, would have been of very great benefit to all concerned.

It is, indeed, noticeable that the years which have elapsed between the end of the South African War and of the recent world-wide conflict have changed the relative positions of the English-speaking universities as they have changed the status of the British dominions overseas. These are now nations in every sense of the word, and their universities have in consequence a degree of independence in thought and organization which was not so apparent at the beginning of the century. On the other hand, American universities have in that interval drawn closer to those of Britain. For example, their investigations into English law, history, language, and literature have made new ties between the countries; professors and teachers generally have become more conscious of their common inheritance; and the desire to share their scholarship is growing all the time. The result is that just at the moment when the congress of British universities is coming into its own, it begins to be aware of something that is lacking in its composition. Without doubt some of its members are already asking themselves the question whether a gathering of all the English-speaking universities would not be preferable to a meeting confined to those that own allegiance to the Crown. Sooner or later, indeed, an Anglo-American congress of universities may become a reality and supersede this conference founded on a more limited basis.

Editorial Notes

WHAT with published articles on the Polish insurgent leader, Korfanty, written by an American consul, and the magazines devoting their pages to the pros and cons of the Upper Silesian question, quite a respectable-sized bibliography on that Province is now available. Of course, Col. E. M. House's "What Really Happened at Paris" has much to say upon the dispute; Paul Scott Mowrer's "Balkanised Europe" is useful for reference; and one finds valuable historical data in "Pole and Tzech in Silesia," from the pen of James A. Roy, as in "Poland and the Poles" by A. Bruce Boswell. Worth perusing for the same purpose is the 1921 Polish Almanac; while "The Economic Consequences of the Peace Treaty" by J. M. Keynes also should be included. Moreover, Dr. John H. Finley, formerly New York Commissioner of Education, is an interesting writer upon the subject, and among those, by the way, who are of opinion that Germany can get along very well without Upper Silesia.

NEVER perhaps was the old adage that every cloud has a silver lining better illustrated than in the present situation of the loggers of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. It is the absence of a particular misfortune that brings a cloud over The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, an organization formed during the war, and better known as "The Four L's." The forest fires that commonly accompany this season of the year in the Pacific northwestern states are not taking place. The fires, to most people, have been "clouds" of first rate importance in the past, but to the loggers the silver linings in them have been veritable metal, for they have meant employment and wages. At present, Superintendent J. M. Ponds says, the unemployment situation among the loggers is serious in the three states named. Mentioning the freedom from forest fires which has obtained, "thus far," as a cause of this, he adds: "Reports from the woods are that the timber is green and the earth damp, with less likelihood of fires than there has been for many years." With all due sympathy for the loggers, there is excellent reason for rejoicing over the improved conditions, and if they continue they will doubtless benefit the lumbermen too, in time.

MEMBERS of the Schumann Heink concert party, which is making a highly successful "trail-blazing" tour of Japan and China, have written home expressing surprise at the up-to-dateness of stores in Tokyo, some of which, they say, rival those of New York's Fifth Avenue, not only in methods and equipment, but also in the cost of the articles exhibited for sale therein. It is interesting to note that seats for concerts given by the party have been sold for the equivalent of $6 each. Evidently the musicians are doing their share in promoting the unity of East and West in the upward trend both of art and prices.

"LET us have done with baseless pessimism and excessive and profitless modesty! We have a continent brimming with golden opportunities." This is the appeal made to the people of Australia by Mr. Harry Gullett, the new Director of Immigration. He urges every traveling Australian to dwell on the constructive, the lasting, the wonderful, to let his patriotism fire his understanding of the possibilities of his own land. If Mr. Gullett is successful in banishing mournful introspection, political pessimism, and over-concentration on such unfortunate incidentals as red flags and rabbits, he will have done vastly more than promote a successful immigration campaign.

THE UNITED STATES does not appear to be oversupplied with national banks, with only 8178 active, as shown by the June report of the Comptroller of the Currency. To judge by the frequency with which the words "First National Bank of" some city or another are to be noted on paper currency, one might have said that the total would be considerably larger than this. Apparently money accumulates rather more rapidly than banks to handle it. Still, it is worth noting that the great increase in banks has come in quite recent years. A net increase of 4561 has taken place since March 14, 1900.